25 FEB. 1928

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 48— BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25 1928 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!**

THE GORGEOUS MAMMOTH PICTURE THAT WON THE FIRST RANK IN THE GREATEST COMPETITION FOR THE FIRST BEST TEN PICTURES!

"VARIETY"

The picture of a thousand punches. All the glamour and glitter, jealousies and romance of show life. It created a sensation at New York and London as Vaudeville. Featuring the greatest character actor **EMIL JANNINGS**

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,97,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and nterest allowed at 3 per cent, from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT;
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs. 2,37,34,000	
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

A Masterpiece that is easily the greatest Melodrama ever attempted on the screen!

NEXT WEEK! CHARLES HUTCHISON
NEXT SATURDAY!! IN
".The Radio Flyer."

Swift action, Tender Romance, dare-devil stunts and mystery in DON Q.

DOUGLAS FAIR-BANKS 11 REELS.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again!"

"DON Q, SON OF ZORRO"

DOUGLAS FAIR-BANKS 11 REELS.

The greatest stunt picture in full length of 11 Reels Doug's has ever offered.

GLOBE CINE
SANDHURST R

NOTE THE CHANG
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAIL

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for telegraph training. The candidate gets direct appointment through this school. Apply immediately with one anaa stamp for prospectus to avoid disappointment, MANAGER, Rajputana Systematical Telegraph School, Jodhpur.
A R667

AGENTS for the sale of Carbonic Acid Gas manufactured from pure Coke are required for Bombay City and the Bombay Presidency. For particulars and terms please apply to Messrs. PARRY & CO Post Box No. 12, Madras.
A 29977

WANTED.—A respectable, SOCIAL and SOBER LADY, either English or Indian Christian, B.T., or F.A., trained, to work as Inspectress of schools, and Secretary as well in a noble family in India. Preference will be given to one knowing Urdoo and having experience of public affairs. Apply to Box. No. 2104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29080.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—3 HORIZONTAL PAINT MIXING MACHINES, capacity 80 gallons, each belt driven, either new or secondhand. Quote price and state where can be seen. Apply Box No. 2108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 30007

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unphotographs, but every will be made to return accompanised envemust be

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, opposite Excelsior Theatre and third Floor, facing Hornby Road and 2 rooms on ground floor MAHOMED BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.
C 720

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
O R688

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a fair looking and well accomplished aged girl of Mulakanadu Sect; Telugu Brahmin community. One established in life will be preferred. Apply with horoscope stating particulars to Box No. 2109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R739

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION by Principal G N. GOKHALE. Price Re. one. Available from Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum.
L R736

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two—Two Tons Lightfoot Ice Plants, one Ice tank 99 cans, capacity 10 Tons; another 44, capacity 6 Tons, with Cornish Boiler and Ruston Proctor Compound condensing steam engine. H.P. 10", L. P. 17", R.P.M. 120, B P. 120, Stroke 20". Apply ICE FACTORY, Jhansi, U.P.
N R732

CLEARANCE SALE.—Parts I, II and III Holy Life of Bhagawan Shrikrishna. Concession-price eight annas each per copy. S. N. BIJUR, B.A., Coondapoor, South Kanara.
L R740

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Infinitely superior to the Bazaar made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your Servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill, or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10|- per yard. Ready made clothing. Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12|- per pair, made from White Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Size from 2 yards by 2 yards. Prices from Rs. 3|6|- Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8|- per doz. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve blue and black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per Suit, Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per Suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion — Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion — Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion — Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion — Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILSON will drive IN STATE from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road, leading to the Racing Stables will be closed to vehicular traffic between 2-45 and 3-15 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23(1) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1928.
30004

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

THE EXHIBITION OF WORK by the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art in Painting, Modelling, Architecture and Applied Arts will be open to the public in the School premises on FRIDAY, the 24th February and SATURDAY, the 25th February, from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

ADMISSION WILL BE FREE.
29987

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER on a salary commencing from Rs. 800|- rising by annual increment of Rs. 75|- to Rs. 1,250|- with Motor allowance of Rs. 100|- per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowance. The Municipality has a Provident Fund Scheme the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the PRESIDENT, Ahmedabad Municipality, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience etc. on or before the 10th March 1928.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated, 18th February 1928.
29974.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for 11 months from 1-4-1928 to 28-2-1929 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 2-3-1928.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of firewood" and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of rupee one to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th February, 1928.
30008

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929. applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) LECTURER on MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem. Qualifications—Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

(2) LECTURER on BIOLOGY with Chemistry as an additional subject. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem.

Qualifications—an M.Sc. of an Indian University.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

(4) ASSISTANT to Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics.

(5) ASSISTANT to Professor of Surgery.

(6 ASSISTANT to Professor of Anatomy.

Qualifications for (3), (4), (5) and (6) Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Pay—Grade pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 50-125) plus special allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications should be received up to 31st March, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.
29993

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications for the post of Professor of Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Breeding are invited.

Pay—According to the scale to be fixed for the Bihar and Orissa New Provincial Veterinary Service, Class I. Initial pay to be about Rs. 350 per month. Five years' contract in the first instance, with privilege of Special Provident Fund, and prospect of permanent appointment to the above service, if satisfactory.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. Candidates to produce certificate of proficiency and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take a course at the Institute of Animal Breeding, Edinburgh, as State Scholar.

Applications will be received up to 31st March 1928. For further particulars apply to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.
29994

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA,

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and Obstetrics.

(2) PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Pay—Rs. 250-20-550-20-750 with a scale of Rs. 300-25-350-20-750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years' contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident Fund. No pension.

Qualification—M.R.C.V.S. or graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take courses at selected colleges. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1928 and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.
29995

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 6th day of February, 1928, by Messrs. Sorabji Cawasji and Company, Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Subnis Goregaoker and Sanjit, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Bai Jamnabai, widow of Ramji Hira. our client Bai GANGABAI. widow of Vithal Bhikhu Nakhava, was the highest bidder and was declared the Purchaser of the property described hereunder. The mortgagor's name is Narayan Laxman Kolapkar.

ALL persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, tenancy, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Nowroji Cross Lane, Colaba within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 4719, Old Survey No. 9653 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 622 and Street No. 91 and bounded, on the East by the house of Dossabhai of the West by public passage on the North by the house of Laxman Gowroji and on the South by Nowroji Cross Lane.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1928.

HABIB R. PARPIA,
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4524 of 1923.

(1) PANDURANG WAMAN, (2) SADANAND WAMAN, (3) CHINTAMAN WAMAN, (4) BALARAM WAMAN, (5) NANABHAI WAMAN, (6) GOPINATH PANDURANG, (7) DINKER PANDURANG, (8) YESHWANT PANDURANG, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors, forming an undivided Hindu Family, the last named a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend the said Pandurang Waman in their own right and also as heirs and legal representatives of one Wamanrao Narayen, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, all residing at Dadar, out of the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

JEHANGIR FRAMJI JEJINA
..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 16th day of February, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Defendant all the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs abovenamed in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land with one small building and two wells thereon, situate at Mahim Agar, bearing Collector's New No. 3865 and Laughton's Survey No. 1|1798 and Cadastral Survey No. 1162 of Lower Parel Division, G Ward No. 3102 (1), Street No. 566, measuring about 2645 square yards and bounded as follows:—North—partly by the New Road and partly by the property of Nansey Mulji and Deoji Bhanji, South—partly by the property of Liladhar Deper and partly by the property of Anant Vithoba Kowley, West—by the New Road and East—by the property of Daya Gandhi

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 20th day of March, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1928.

EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
29988

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 790 of 1925.

MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY AND COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
DAWOOD NENSEY and Others
..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate on the South side of Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, registered in the Rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 41 and now under No. 4884, New Survey No. 9489 and Cadastral Survey No. 121 of the Fort Division and containing by admeasurement according to the mortgage deed, dated the 28th December, 1921, five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, less 157 1|2 square yards acquired by the Bombay Municipality in 1922 and at present admeasuring 434 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses, shops and all other the premises built standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector, Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 1212 and Street No. 27-29-31, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Ropewalk Lane, on or towards the North by the Military Square Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Shivnarayan Baldeo and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of Defendants 2, 3 and 4 and their tenants together with the benefit of the agreement, dated 15th day of December, 1873, between N. J. Abraham and N. D. Ayer, registered at page 96 of volume 30 of Book No. 1 on 18th December, 1873.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and the Defendants 5A and 5B abovenamed, at Jahangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29927

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULLEMAN JUSSUB, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property, situate at 1st Chinch Bunder Road, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the same or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, gift, exchange, devise, bequest, trust possession, charge, inheritance, lien, share, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the 1st Chinch Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1458, 1459, New No. 7215, Old Survey No. 1457, 1458, New Survey No. 3130, Cadastral Survey No. 1620, Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3121 and Street Nos. 159, 158, 160, 162 and 162A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a range of Haji Alli Mahomed and Haji Jacob Haji Mahomed, on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by a passage abutting, on the house of Vassanji Gangadhar and on or towards the South by the Dontad third Road.

Dated the 23rd day of February, 1928.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30005

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
25 Feb.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,884

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
9th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI as Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits. China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
25th Feb	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
29th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.
29th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd Mar.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—
S. A. KULKARNI,
News Agent,
MIRAJ.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE' ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1928, AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) AT CHOWPATTY, OPP. WILSON COLLEGE, FRENCH ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at the above place and time, richly made household black-wood furniture, carpets, a gramophone, drawing room suites, dining table and chairs, side-boards, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated and silver-ware, pictures, brass ornaments, table fans, drawing room cabinets, crockery and glassware, cloth cup-boards, hat stands, cooking utensils, dumb-waiters, rich dinner sets, stove, etc.

Property of M. Keefer, Esquire, proceeding Home. Catalogues are published and the property now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SEMI-GRAND PIANO BY KNAKE ON SUNDAY, THE 4TH MARCH, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE "MOUNT", PEDDAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable rich artistic made household furniture, made by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, drawing and dining room furniture, such as Chesterfield suites, tapestry line sofas and chairs, Persian carpets, cabinets, teapoys, curtains, etc., dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, ice box, filters, crockery and cutlery, glassware, etc., iron bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing tables, etc., kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Also in the morning at 8-30 a.m. on the same day one lot of rich garden pots and tubs, consisting of palms, crotons, begonias annuals and biannuals. etc., etc.

Property of A. B. Morrison, Esq., of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE TO-MORROW, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND WITH EDIFICE SITUATE AT VATSARAJ LANE AND LUXMINARAYAN LANE MATUNGA, (G. I. P.).

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas Dwarkadas & Co. Attorneys for Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas and others, Trustees of Dwarkadas Ranchhoddas, deceased, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on SUNDAY, the 26th February 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1930 Square yards or there abouts be the same little more or less situate at Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga, in the town and Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay being partially of Pension and Tax Tenure and partially of Foras Tenure (The cess in respect of the whole land is believed to have been redeemed) and which said piece or parcel of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 546 Matunga Division with the edifice standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward "F", No. 7543 (5), Street Nos. 1110 D and 1110 E and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Giga Pradhan on the East by the Vatsaraj Lane, on the south by the property of Kalyanji Hansraj and on the west by the Laxmi Narayan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Soonderdas Dwarkadas & Co. Attorneys for the Trustees at their office at 41, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22736.

SALE BY the undersigned of the Printing Press known as "The Fort Ganja Press", together with its Machinery and things opposite the Government Dockyard, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Consent Decree, dated 17th June, 1925, made in the High Court Suit No. 1210 of 1925, Khuma Khushal and Talakchand Khushal vs. Ebrahim Abdul Kayum Ganjawalla: The Press comprises Demmy size Cylinder Machine, Treadle Machines 10in. by 15in. and 9in. by 13in., Cutting Machine 27in., Hand Printing, Perforating and Stitching Machines, Types, Stands and Office Furniture.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, where private offers will be received before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

INSURANCE

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the

Bombay Chronicle

To cover the greater Bombay area alone .... no one paper can do a job like that in a big market, so why hoax the public.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 3, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

SECOND WEEK'S RUN,

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

Booking at the Theatre.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE

Capitol

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LILI DAMITA

SCINTILLATING BUTTERFLY

DANCE and REVELS in brilliant colours.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S

Extraordinary Production

HIRA SUNDRI

Featuring

Indian Douglas Fairbanks, Mr. Vithal and Janibaboo

TO MISS TO REPENT

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

Coming next Saturday Excelsior Production

"DETECTIVE KUMAR."

Natyakala Pravartak Sangit Mandali

NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA WITH NEW DRESSES!

(In Hindi Urdu)

SONEKI CHIDIYA

SONEKI CHIDIYA

(By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb

at the

CORONATION THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT at 9 & TO-MORROW at 3-30 P.M.

Book your seats immediately at the Theatre

Prop G. B. BHATE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU HEARD

The Latest scandal?

Sh-'h-'h-'h-'h

NO WONDER

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING! of

The Universal Jewel

of that name featuring

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON

Being shown from to-day at

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)

It is a screaming comedy farce that will make you howl with laughter from beginning to end. So if you love a laugh, it is your picture.

4 SHOWS DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 3-30

CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

A colossal epic of the screen

Imperial Super Jewel

ALLAUDDIN ALLAUDDIN ALLAUDDIN

Written and Directed by Mr. MISRA, B. A., and

THE WONDERFUL LAMP

The famous fantasy from the Arabian Nights
A wonderful night-mare of thrills
A true and magnificent portrayal of the Orient and its mystic architecture.

LIFE!
LOVE!
ROMANCE!
THRILLS!
MAGIC!

Gorgeous Settings
The Marvel of Marvels
Remarkable achievement of Art.

You will be Surely enchanted.

Don't Miss It! TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

AT

5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P. M.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF A MUSIC SCHOOL IN MYSORE

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

lead by Ganavisharada BIDARAM KRISHNAPPA, Chief Musician of the Mysore Palace, will be held at

BOMBAY THEATRE, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY the 25th February 1928 5 P.M. (S. T.)

RATES AS USUAL.

M. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.
Organiser.

SHORTLY COMING! SHORTLY COMING!!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H, The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda will begin its Bombay Season at the

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

From the 3rd March 1928.

Special Attraction of the Season:—

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts:

New Play! **"VIDHILIKHIT"** New Play!!

(A COMEDY in 3 Acts by Mr. V. S. DESAI, B. A., LL.B.) will be staged very shortly.

MANAGER.

TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE'S MEMORY

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S WORK.

SIR JAMSETJEE OPENS NEW BUILDINGS.

The Foundation Stone of the Servants of India Society's Aryabhushan and Dnyanprakash Presses was laid by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the 19th February 1928. Mr. Devadhar said:—

It is very difficult to think of the time of the great crisis that befell the Society in the month of May 1926 when a disastrous fire burnt down to ashes the great presses of the Society and a number of papers and records. Several people at that time felt that that was a blow which might crush the Society. But, thanks to God, whose blessings are always on this Institution founded by that great man, our Master, the late Mr. Gokhale, and thanks also to the sympathy of our friends and the public all over the country, we were enabled to overcome that great loss by the moral and material support given to us by the generous public.

Our foremost gratitude is due to the Wadia Charities. We have received promises of nearly Rs. 2,40,000. We are yet to realise about Rs. 57,000 and we hope that the friends who have promised these sums will make it convenient to pay us the same soon. The Parsis, though a small community in India, have shown by their example, their enterprise, their generosity and, above all, their charity, to the world what a small community can do. I congratulate my Society who are being found worthy of support by the Wadia Trust.

Before closing I would like to mention here a word with regard to the Servants of India Society. It is for you to appreciate the humble service that we the members of the Society have been able to render to the country. It is recognised that though there are several organizations in the country for such work, our Society is considered competent to take up and organise such work. We try to study the details of such work and translate it into action.

PUBLIC APPROVAL.

Sir Jamsetjee rose amidst loud applause follows:—

The response of the country to the Society's appeal for help has been most encouraging, considering the fact that it was a time of severe trade depression when the need for it arose, and that no more than a mere handful of members of the Society could, on account of their preoccupations, be released for the work of collection. But no feature of this generous response could be more gratifying either to the Society itself or to its sympathisers, among whom I count it a privilege to reckon myself, than that help came readily, and in many cases spontaneously and in ample measure, from persons of all races and creeds, holding every variety of opinion on the questions of the day and in every station of life and exercising every kind of profession. I am sure you will join with me in congratulating the Society on such a signal mark of public approval for its catholicity of outlook.

I have dwelt upon this aspect of the matter at such length, for I do not mind confessing to you that, while trying to look into the future of this Society, as I often do, both in my individual capacity and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the N. N. Wadia Charities, I for my part was at times overwhelmed by fear lest, on account of its championing the cause of the under-dog in all social and political struggle it should so offend the influential and wealthy classes as to put its own future in peril. It sides with the people in their attempt to extort political power from the bureaucracy; it takes up the cause of the masses in their fight to win social position from the higher classes; it is on the side of the employees when these have to obtain decent conditions of life from the employers. It is true that in every case it espouses the cause of the oppressed only in so far as it deems it just and without doing any injustice to others. But the fact remains that in every case, it puts itself wrong with the very people who can give it monetary assistance and puts itself right with just those who are at present, and who for a long time to come will remain unable to replace by their own effort this assistance if it should be withdrawn.

GOKHALE'S EXAMPLE.

Of Mr. Gokhale, the thirteenth anniversary of whose death we celebrate today, I do not propose to say much. But I may permit myself to add just one word that is uppermost in my mind at the present moment. His supreme value as our leader and teacher is this, that he showed us by example that character is a necessary part of a politician's equipment. This in my view is the lesson that stands out from his life and this is a lesson that needs emphasising at this time. For him politics was not a bed of roses; he had to pass in his day through an ordeal of public criticism and vilification that has been the lot of few. But he lived it down, and has emerged from it a stainless patriot adored by everybody. Independence in one's relations to Government is a quality very much admired, and justly admired at present but steadfastness in standing four-square against popular passions and prejudices requires in a popular leader greater courage, and this is just the quality that stands in greater need at a time when democracy is about to come into its own. If I may with the utmost humility give expression to my individual opinion in this matter, I notice latterly an appreciable decay in the standard of public life, which only enhances in my view the value of the work of the Servants of India Society who are undeviatingly true to the spirit of the founded in this respect. They too have passed through much public obloquy. Popularity is now theirs, just as much as it is others, but they have also won something else which stands far higher—a reputation for honesty of purpose and unselfish devotion to the common motherland of us all. May God prosper them and their great work.

WACHA AND SETHNA

CHANGING THEIR PLACES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Time there was when Dinshaw Wacha was roaring like his Chief in our civic chamber, as also in the Congress and at Conferences year after year, Time there was, when the "Times of India" called him a rabid writer and a virulent speaker. Time there was when Mr. Dinshaw Wacha disbelieved in the bona fides of the bureaucracy, and condemned their policy mercilessly. At that time, Mr. Phiroze Sethna was just a rising young man allured and enamoured by the White officials and their office friends. Phiroze Sethna was then the Pride the Pleasure and the Pillar of the bureaucracy; and so he was often pitted against the mighty Phirozeshah Mehta only to be floored and foiled by that giant of Bombay. As Mehta's Senior Lieutenant, Dinshaw Wacha had often passage-at-arms with Phiroze Sethna and gave to that polished politician some of the hardest knocks that Sethna ever had.

CHANGING PLACES.

As Fate would have it, both have been knighted. Dinshaw Wacha and Phiroze Sethna. Both have been on the Council of State. Both were patted and praised as the sane, sober, and statesmanlike members of the Council of State, but as years have rolled on, the fiery spirit of Sir Dinshaw Wacha is fast cooling down. His hostility towards the bureaucracy has given place to affectionate intimacy! And his sneers and sarcasms are pointed not towards the officials, but towards his own old colleagues, who disagree with him to-day! So completely is dear old Dinshaw Wacha metamorphosed. On the other hand, Sir Phiroze Sethna is showing his mettle in an admirable form. His bold stand against the Simon Commission, and his fearless criticism of its hollowness are in marked contrast to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's taeit blessings to the Simon Commission! Verily, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Phiroze Sethna have changed their places on the present occasion. And whilst we deplore the melacholy lapse of Dinshaw Wacha, we need hardly warn Sir Phiroze Sethna of the extra polished floors of the Council of State, which have so far proved so slippery, even to seniors like Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

March on Sir Phiroze Sethna!—Yours etc.

Bombay, Feb. 23. B. F. BHARUCHA.

POONA FOR BOYCOTT

PRACTICAL WORK COMMENCES

POONA, Feb. 23.

At a largely attended public meeting held last night in the Reay Market maidan under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Tupule, President of the City Congress Committee, resolutions were passed declaring boycott of British cloth and other articles selected by the Provincial Congress Committee. The practical work of organising the boycott along settled lines commences from to-day.

STRAINING TAXABLE CAPACITY OF RYOTS

PLEA FOR REVISION OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT

The following are extracts from the speech of Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai R. Naik M.L.C. (Surat Rural constituency) on the budget:—

Since the year 1921-22, that is, after the introduction of the reforms, people have been expecting, and I think right expecting that the transferred departments the nation building departments under the Ministers would be adequately served with funds to carry on the departments under their charge. My honourable friend Dr. Ambedkar has already given the figures to show what percentage of increase has been given to the nation building departments in the last ten-years, and by my association with the local bodies. I know something about this. During the last five years no progress has been made. I will take one instance of my own district—Surat district. It was admitted by the Honourable the Education Minister this morning that the expenditure on primary education in the district of Surat has been on the decrease during 1924-25 and 1925-26. That is after the introduction of primary education Act, the expenditure on primary education has decreased! If you will find the figures of taxation of this district you will find that it is paying a revenue of Rs. 11 per head to the provincial Government, and that the district Local Board is getting, for primary education, communications, medical relief and everything, only Rs. 1-1-0 per head.

The total expenditure on education for the whole of the Presidency is about 14 per cent of the total revenue but we find that not more than 7 per cent is spent on primary education. I am told that about 25 per cent of the total revenue is spent on education in Philippines and that a major portion of it after primary education.

GOVERNMENT'S LAND REVENUE POLICY.

I notice that both the Revenue and the Finance Members count upon getting 538 lakhs as the anticipated land revenue for the coming year. I am doubtful, looking to the condition of the crops in rural areas in Gujarat, and other factors, the anticipated revenue will not be realised. The agriculturists' income is not enough to enable him to maintain himself and his family as whatever profit is realised from agriculture is swallowed by Government. The Land Revenue policy of the Government has been condemned by eminent European and Indian statesmen and I will here refer the Honourable the Revenue Member to a statement made by a former Secretary of State in the sixties of the last century that the system of land revenue and the ownership rights of Government are unjust.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENT.

In spite of a resolution of this Council and in spite of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee Government have given orders to levy enhanced assessment in certain Talukas of my district and also in other Talukas of the presidency. I refer to Chorasi and Bardoli. The Honourable the Finance Member in his speech paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and his followers under the leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. He said that it was a pleasure to work with him. I hope that the Honourable the Revenue Member will also find occasion to express similar sentiments in respect of the work that Mr. Vallabhbhai has now been doing in Bardoli, and that he will find out a way which will be acceptable both to the people and the Government alike. It is in the interest of Government themselves that this matter should be handled in a very careful, calm and cool manner. I know that the Government are powerful to exact revenue but in doing so I am sure they will only be impoverishing the ryots still further. The ryots are not at all prosperous, they are going from bad to worse year after year. I am sure that if the Honourable the Revenue Member will cause careful and impartial enquiries to be made into the real condition of the ryots, he will find that I am stating nothing but the plain truth when I say that the ryots are going from bad to worse from year to year and that this is the reason why they are not able to pay the enhanced assessment. I hope that Government, resourceful as they are, will be able to find out some means of easing the situation and meeting the difficulty that is now facing them in Bardoli and other Talukas and that no question of prestige will be allowed to stand in the way of their doing so.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

The Honourable the Revenue Member, last year, has admitted that abnormal years are to be excluded when revising the land revenue assessment of the Presidency. In 1924, the then acting Revenue Member, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, had admitted that abnormal years were to be excluded; and yet, we see that in the case of the Bardoli and other Talukas these very abnormal years from 1918 to 1925 have been taken into consideration in basing the assessment. Were not the years 1918 to 1925 abnormal years? Had not during the years the Finance Member of the Government of India to gamble on exchange to balance his budget? Up to the year 1917 everything was normal. Some time after the war, prices went up not only in India, but all over the world; there were great fluctuations in prices during these years, and therefore those years ought to have been excluded. A Land Revenue Assessment Committee was appointed to look into this question, as a result of a resolution passed by this House, and another resolution on the same subject was passed last year, to stop the revision of assessment till an amendment to the Land Revenue Code. But in spite of that resolution, Government are going on enhancing the assessments without listening to the resolutions. What is more strange is that the Settlement Commissioner is taking the rental as the basis for assessments, though it is not laid down by law.

BASIS OF RENT UNSAFE.

The Honourable Mr. Smart, in the year 1924, when tendering his evidence before th Land Revenue Assessment Committee, said that it was quite unsafe to levy the assessment on the basis of rent. But another Commissioner I mean the Settlement Commissioner says that it should not be so, and that rent is the proper basis. Whom are we to listen to? I have got the committee's report here, and I see from it that Mr. Smart has said that the rents are not real economic rents, and half of them are the rentals of interest for lands mortgaged, and yet Government say that rent is the safest guide and it is the only guide and the only basis on which land revenue assessment can be levied. It is the duty of the Government to see that the rtlations between them and the ryots are not strained.

THE ONE GOD

AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S DISCOURSE

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. E. P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, delivered on Thursday, at the Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay his last lecture out of a series of Public Lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words)" the subject being "Morals and Metaphysics. The need of Semantic Studies in Indian Schools."

The following is a summary of the lecture:—Attempts have been made to trace "Mazda monotheism" back to Semitic sources; Exodus 3, 14 is quoted where Jehovah explains his name as "I am that I am". Ahuramazda too interprets himself as "Ahmi yat ahmi", 'I am that I am'. As Moses saw Jehovah revealed in a burning bush, so Zoroaster (alleged to have been a younger contemporary of Moses) contemplated divine truth, the asha or path of salvation, in the sacred flame.

But whatever the relationship between Mazdaism and Mosaism was, whoever was the borrower, there is no doubt that both religions have influenced and moulded Mohammedanism. Moses and the magi preached the unity of the Godhead, and the Arab prophet proclaimed likewise; "There is but one God and none beside Him."

Again, Mazdaism has deeply affected the philosophy of the Veda. Buddhism as well as Vedant are unwittingly under the spell and sway of the Parsees. Zoroaster, chief of the Magi, firmly established Asha, the good law of righteousness; he first "turned the wheel of Asha". Buddha too turned the wheel of dharma or righteousness; he is known as Chakravarti, the "turner of the wheel". Zoroaster, standing before the consecrated fire, admonished the faithful: "There is but one God without a second." His Asha or divine order let us contemplate through the sacred flame? The Zoroastrian notion was eagerly taken up by Mahayan-Buddhism, the source of Adwait-Vedant as interpreted by Shankara. Adwait, "the one without a second", is quite a Zoroastrian expression.

TATA STEEL WORKS AT JAMSHEDPUR

ABOUT 1000 MEN ABSENT THEMSELVES

(From A Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 21.

On Friday night the Electrical crane drivers of the Tata Iron and steel and Company at Jamshedpur did not report for duty. They had not given previous intimation to cease work nor had they formulated any demands through the Labour Association which is the recognised channel for dealing with such matters. From 800 To one thousand men are affected. New hands are being taken and others trained to operate the cranes. Coke ovens and blast furnaces are working to their normal capacity. But the production of steel in the open hearth and Duplex plants is about twenty per cent below normal.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

"GREATEST ASSET TO PRESIDENCY."

MR. J. ADDYMAN'S REPORT

Mr. J. Addyman, a member of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the Working of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, in the course of his report to the Chief Secretary to the Government, P.W.D. says:—

"Regarding my visit to the Barrage I might say, in the first place, that misunderstandings which had been created and misconceptions raised, during Council debates, by members who, I now feel inclined to say, are not conversant with the facts or who, if conversant with them do not employ their knowledge to the best advantage—had fixed themselves to a certain extent in my mind, and I fully expected, as a result of the inspection, to be in a position to point out some serious defect in the scheme, or the management or the organisation in connection with same. The tour commenced on Friday April 22nd."

Here Mr. J. Addyman gives detailed particulars of the inspection of the whole cheme of the Barrage works after which he proceeds:—

"There is no doubt about it in the least, remarkable progress has been made and which reflects great credit on those engineers in charge of the work, and especially in view of the fact that men require months of training to control those Excavators efficiently.

I was indeed very favourably impressed and the questions put to officers concerned elicited answers which satisfied me every engineer engaged in this great undertaking knew his job.

An inspection of the Dredgers and the work they were doing satisfied me that whatever these Dredgers had cost they were doing the work most essential to the complete and successful construction of Wharves and Regulators. I do not hesitate to say that was it not for the work the Dredgers were carrying out the engineering difficulties would have been so far increased as to seriously jeopardize the successful construction of the Wharves and Regulators."

Referring to the "alarming rumours and disquieting statements" questioning the financial soundness of the scheme Mr. Addyman says:—

"It is no doubt true that the great Barrage scheme, to bring it to a successful issue requires an enormous amount of money, but from my observations I am prepared to state at once that no scheme could have been better thought out in every detail than the Sukkur Barrage has been, and that no money has been sunk which is not absolutely essential to the successful completion of the Barrage.

Every step in the direction of expenditure certainly appeared to me to have only been taken after full and complete consideration of every detail, and to be working so near the Project Estimates reflects, in my opinion, the greatest credit on the Chief Engineer and his officers.

I am firmly of the opinion that when the Barrage is completed and water flows along the Canals, and when 5 1/2 million acres of now semi-desert and desert land are irrigated, the Barrage scheme will prove to be one of the greatest asset, not only to Sind alone, but to the entire Presidency of Bombay and, in fact, to India generally."

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 13 POINTS HIGHER ON FIRM LIVERPOOL—DECLINED ON LONG LIQUIDATION — CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY—FUTURES IRREGULAR 1 POINT LOWER TO 6 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 23.

The New York futures opened at a rise of 13 points, but declined on long liquidation. There was no special change in the weather reports and trading was very limited. The market closed irregular at a decline of 1 point for the near months while distant deliveries ruled steady and gained 6 points. Spot prices closed unchanged at 19.50 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled rather quiet and declined 9 points. Spot prices were easy and lost 15 points being quoted 18.03 c.

The undertone of the market is fairly good and while operators are awaiting March notices, weaker parties liquidated. It appears that longs have transferred their purchases to distant months and we do not see any reason for a marked decline at the moment except natural reaction. The general situation is satisfactory and it is evident that the tide has turned for better prices in the long run.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	18.27	
10 a.m.	18.40 plus .13	Opening
10-08 a.m.	18.41 plus .14	Highest
11 a.m.	18.36 plus .09	
12 noon	18.30 plus .03	
2-57 p.m.	18.26 —.01	Lowest
3 p.m.	18.27	Closing

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later partially on realising and liquidation.

Langley and Co.:—Good opener on firm Liverpool met by long liquidation.

(New York Cables)" Spot firms buying March freely and selling distant months. Reports drought partially broken in Western Texas, more rains wanted in some sections, otherwise weather favourable. There has been heavy Southern selling and moderate realising. We consider well absorbed. See no reason for any material decline; would rather buy on every break."

"Rains have fallen in Western and Central Texas."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23.

March	18.01	—.01
May	18.25	plus. 02
July	18.27	
October	18.15	plus .06
December	18.10	plus .01
Middling Spot	18.50	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	23-2-28 6952000	10717000
,, Yesterday do	11000	43000
Exports to date do	4905000	7484000
Stock at Ports 17-2-28	2223000	2764000
,, Interior Towns do	1049000	1304000
,, Liverpool 17-2-28	841000	1313000
Visible Supply 17-2-28	5313000	6926000
Quantity in Sight do	11565000	15329000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23.

May	17.96	—.09
July	18.02	
Middling Spot	18.03	—.15

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 23.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	18.35
July	18.36
October	18.19

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	18.27
July	18.30
October	18.15

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	18.06
July	18.07
October	17.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 23.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
D ay's Exports to the Continent 7,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 23.

Silver:—Quietly steady.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-5/16

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 8,000 BALES—FUTURES 6 TO 5 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and ruled easy on long liquidation. There was absence of buying orders, however the undertone was fairly steady and closed quiet at a decline 6 to 5 points. There was good spot demand and sales amounted 8,000 bales. Spot prices improved 1 point to 10.38d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Egyptian futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 18 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

While "Bears" maintain their view of a substantial increase in acreage if prices should advance on a little higher level at present, they forget the fundamental facts. In last September on a Government estimate of 12 3/4 million bales, together with a carry-over of 72 lakhs, spinners were willing to pay 24|25 cents for their cotton. Now, when a series of antagonistic factors, such as trade depression, curtailment of consumption and fear of a large acreage have played their part on about 18,00 cents prices, there leaves little fear for the "Ghost of Acreage." Should, however, we witness another "Boll weevil year" with unfavourable weather and a carry-over under 5 million bales, "Bears" plight would be imaginable as it was last year. We prefer purchases in all easy markets.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—(Cable from Alexandria.) "Recommend straddle by buying in Liverpool and selling in Alexandria October American and October Uppers."

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, Feb. 22.

Wheat Ready 4-6 to 4-12.
Wheat Har 4-3-3.
Gram Ready 3-8, 3-12.
Gram Jeth 3-6.
Barley Jeth 3-2.
Rapeseeds Bisakh 6-11.
Cotton Ready 29.
Cottonseeds Ready 4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
February		9.80—.04
March	9.85	9.79—.06
April		9.75—.06
May	9.81	9.75—.06
June		9.71—.06
July	9.78	9.72—.06
August		9.65—.05
September		9.61—.05
October	9.59	9.54—.05
November		9.50—.05
December		9.51—05
January	9.55	9.50—.05
February		9.50—.05
Middling Spot		10.38 pl.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Scinde Fully Good	7.65
Scinde Fine	7.85
Scinde Superfine	8.05
Bengal Good	7.45
Bengal Fully Good	7.65
Bengal Fine	7.85
Oomra Good	8.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.35
Oomra Fine	8.60
Broach Fully Good	9.10
Broach Fine	9.35
Broach Superfine	9.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

February	17.30	plus .18
March	17.40	plus .18
April	17.40	plus .18
May	17.45	plus .10
June	17.45	plus .10
July	17.52	plus .07
August	17.52	plus .07
September	17.51	plus .07
October	17.66	plus .05
November	17.60	plus .05
December	17.57	plus0 .5.
January	17.52	plus .05
February	17.52	plus .05
Sakellaridis F.G.F Spot	17.95	plus .05

BOMBAY.

FINAL CROP ESTIMATE 5,480,000 BALES REVISED ACREAGE, 23,812,000 —LONG LIQUIDATION—BETTER LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Following a small change in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 364|- and ruled easy on long liquidation. The final estimate of the Indian Cotton Crop was issued by the Government yesterday showing total growth of 5,480,000 Bales and the revised acreage is estimated at 23,812,000 acres. The Market ruled quiet but steady but later on firmed up on Liverpool opener being 5 points higher against an expectation of 4 points lower. Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A-M.	365
F. G. M. G. Broach J-A.	368
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar.	308
F. G. M. G. Bengal May.	308
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar.	337|12
Fine M. G. Oomra May.	337

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The forward market opened at Rs. 365|- for Broach A-M. delivery. Commission houses sold but local operators bought and prices fluctuated between 365|8 and 364|12. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broarh A-M.	365
F. G. M. G. Broach J-A.	368
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar.	308
F. G. M. G. Bengal May.	308
Fine M. G. Bengal Mar.	338
Fine M. G. Bengal May.	337

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

February	215-10	—0.30
May	221-10	plus. 4.50
August	224-70	—1.30

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal 308 March.
Bengal 308 May.
Broach 364 A./M.
Broach 367 J./A.
Oomra 337 March.
Oomra 336 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal	329	322	315	308	290
S P.	327	320	313	306	288
Rajputana	329	322	315	308	290
P A		423	416	409	
Oomra No. 3	353	346	339	329	
C P No. 1	383	376	369	359	
C P No. 2	368	361	354	344	
Khandesh			326	316	302
Muthia			326	316	292

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

200 Volkart Bros. Malkapur 305
100 Volkart Bros. Jalna 310
200 Japan T & Co. Arvi 348
200 Japan T & Co. Beawar 329
200 Japan T & Co. Khandwa 333
100 G Y Kesha Darwah 341
200 G Y Kesha Sailu 315
100 G Y Kesha Nimbhora 315
100 Bombay Co. Akola 351
100 Forbes & Co. Khamgaon 326
100 Forbes & Co. C P No. 1 369
100 Narshinagshi Nimbhora 314
200 Tata Mill Partur 310
100 Tata Mill Bhesha 445
200 Toyonankwa Jalgaon 306
100 Kotak & Co. Jalna 310
100 Forbes & Co. Tirupur 335

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Ready Red leafy		Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	320/25		
Bengal Fine	300	+6	
Bengal F.G.	316		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320		
Sindh-Punjab F.G	310		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	308/70		
Nagpur Fine	308/70		+27
Vehrmal Fine	260/69		
Arvi Fine	260/69		+15
Amraoti Fine	248/50		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	348/50		
Malkapur Fine	325/28		
Khandesh Fine	327/28	—11	
Muthia Fine			
Muthia F.G.			-27/9
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	375/80		
Purna F.G. G.S	345/50		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. GS			
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360/65		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/45		
Broach F.G.			April
Broach Fine		+16	+14/5 A./May
Weterns M.G			—2
Westerns H.G.			
Cambodia	465		
Miraj/Sangli	465		
Comptа Good	410	+33	+98
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

GOLD.

Gold	21 6 9
Ready	21 6 9
Falguna	21 6 9
Chaitra	21 7 2
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98.99	21 6 9
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	59 11 9
London Ready	26-1/4
Forward	26 5/16
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7-1/4
Closing	2 7-1/4
New York Cent.	57-11/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Falguna	59/13/0	59/13/0	59/9/0	59/9/0
Chaitra	59/14/0	59/14/0	59/10/0	59/10/0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 to Feb-Mar.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 29|32 to Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1|5-7|8 May. Monsoon
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mon. 1|6 1|4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 15th March

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T274-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:
Bank's selling D D 918.
Bank's buying D D 935.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|2.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-1|2.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1-4.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York 4.88 23rd inst.
Shanghai London 2|7 5|16 24th inst.
London Japan 1|11 3|32 23rd inst.
London Paris 124-00 23rd inst.
London Belgium 35.02 23rd inst.
London Switzerland 25.32 23rd inst.
London Italy 92.10 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet near firm forward.

Gold 23rd inst. £4.4.11 1|2. 22nd inst. £4.4.11 1|2.

Silver London Ready 23rd inst. 26 1|4. 22nd inst. 26 1|4.

Silver London Forward 23rd inst. 26 5|16 22nd inst. 26 5|16.

Silver New York Ready 23rd inst. 57 5|8 22nd inst. Closed.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 23rd inst. 5|32 p.c. 22nd inst. 4 5|32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 23rd inst. 5|32 p.c. 22nd inst. 4 5|32 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.

Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 Mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.

Tone: Steady.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	586	212,724	292,582
Central India	909	194,694	210,795
Barsi & Nagar	1,862	207,866	159,241
Hyderabad-Gaorani	768	85,422	54,117
Berar	4,090	430,838	455,460
Central Provinces	1,175	185,421	176,580
Total Comras	9,390	1,316,965	1,349,378
Dholera	248	66,313	66,063
N.-W. Provinces		60,559	51,820
Rajputana	198	27,929	27,020
Sind-Punjab	127	115,804	88,794
Broach	52	2,667	5,067
Coompta & Dharwar		4,050	21,784
Westerns-Northerns		3,946	9,786
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		8,037	4,667
Persian		3,351	3,916
American		23,389	85,608
Egyptian & African	307	12,644	23,131
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	50
Total	10,322	1,345,120	1,721,549

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Feb.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,221	302,071	141,851
Japan & China	7,928	429,800	601,520
Coast Ports		13,867	7,969
Up-country by Rail		44,011	47,641
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		13,782	49,095
Total	9,269	803,531	848,076

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS

Market is quiet.

HULL.—February 1500 tons booked at 17/- and 20/-.

HAMBURG/ANTWERP/ROTTERDAM/BREMEN: about 1000 tons have been booked at 16/- for light seeds and 19/- for seeds/cotton.

TRIESTE/VENICE about 750 tons have been booked for April shipment at 15/6 for 13 cwts cargo and 19/6 for cotton.

LIVERPOOL/MARSEILLES about 750 tons booked for March at 16/- for light seeds and 19/6 for seeds/cotton.

CHARTERS.—S. S. Greleden has been chartered for Feb-March at 22/- sh.dead-weight basis.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	4,128
Linseed	3,071
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,998
Gingellyseeds	2,705
Groundnuts	31,346
Castorseed	11,886
Rice	190,439
Myrabollams	431
Cottonseed	21,459
Mowraseed	288
Gram	2,230
Jowar	540
Barley	797
Bajree	1,435
Coal	2,834 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

2 months 4-5/32 p.c.
6 months 4-5/32 p.c.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 p.c.
One Month 5-1|2 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c.
Six months 4-1|2 p.c.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-5|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Feb. 23.

Demand Bills 487.68

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 22-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 23.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C	21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	132-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	53
Eastern Bank	7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	89
Conversion Loan	77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	101-3/4
Rupe ePaper 3 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-5/8
Consols	55-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	92-5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 23

T.T. Berlin on London	20.44-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	35.06
T.T. Madrid on London	28.76
T.T. Milan on London	92.11
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. .. £4/4/11-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 23.

Total Bullion	£157,900,000
Public Deposits	£15,000,000
Other Deposits	£94,500,000
Government Securities	£31,900,000
Other Securities	£52,300,000
Notes and Coin	£43,600,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£261,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	39.79 p.c.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 23.

	£
Copper English best Selected	65-5/8
Copper Braziers	72-3/4
Yellow Metal	64-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin English Ingots	228-3/4
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb)	21-3/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot: Sellers 1|1-3/16

TRADE AND FINANCE.

FURTHER RISE IN TATA IRONS

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Money Market ruled rather easy during the week with the call rate hovering around 6 1|4 per cent. After consistent rise a decline of Rs. 165 1|2 lacs has taken place. The gilt edged market early improved on short-covering, but later on cessation of activities recorded a small decline.

Exchange maintained steadiness on the further rejection of all sterling tenders. The Dollar—Sterling quotation has improved, but the Italian lira has slightly depreciated.

The Gold Market had been quiet, due to a fall in the price of Durban Gold. The Silver Market accentuated steady conditions on bear covering and favourable advices from Shanghai.

A healthy tone prevailed in the share market with occasional long liquidation followed by impressive buying. Tata Iron Shares registered a further rise and general feeling continues bullish.

Cotton prices are well maintained with indications of further improvement. Yarn demand shows signs of improvement. The sugar market ruled quiet. The freight market is quiet. Disappointing demand prevails in mill stores.

The Railway Budget is considered satisfactory bearing in mind the unsound state of railway finances six years back.

Money.—The money market has been a trifle easier this week although the call rate still hovers around 6 1|4 per cent. The consistent rise in the trade demand seems to have been arrested for the time being and a decline of about Rs. 165 1|2 lacs has set in. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 6 per cent., two to three months 5 1|2 per cent., six months 5 per cent. and twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17th February shows an increase of Rs. 166·32 lacs in the cash balance now reaching Rs. 12,33,76,000 as compared with Rs. 13.69 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.64, an increase of 1.93 per cent. over last week. Loans are up by Rs. 24 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted, have declined by Rs. 114.67 lacs and Rs. 32.15 lacs. Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 14,80 lacs to Rs. 5.11 crores, while other deposits have risen by Rs. 42.61 lacs to Rs. 70.65 crores. The bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

Bear covering has contributed to the steady tone in evidence during the greater part of this week for gilt-edged securities, especially 3 1|2 per cent. Paper. However, a cessation of these activities towards the close brought about a decline from Rs. 76-5 to Rs. 76-3. Little change is noted in their scrips. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 106-10-6, and 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-6. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were unmoved at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 103-3 and Rs. 104-8 and 1932 at Rs. 105-13. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained steady at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 88 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-8.

The currency return as of 17th February 1928 indicates a small increase of Rs. 5.07 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 185.50 crores. Silver coins show a similar increase of Rs. 4.97 lacs to Rs. 97.94 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and 7.47 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 72.87 as against 72.86 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.—The further rejection by Government of all sterling tenders has helped to maintain the steady conditions noted towards the end of last week with the rates standing at the same level. The appearance of bills both here and in Calcutta also aided the market. Some bullion enquiry was manifest this week. The following are the forward rates:—February 1s. 5-15|16d., March|Aprii 1s. 5-29|32d., May|June 1s. 5-7|8d. and July to September 1s. 5-27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved during the week from 4.87-11|16 dollars to 4.88 dollars. French francs and the Belga were steady at 124.02 and 35.02 while the Italian lira slightly depreciated to 92.10.

GOLD.—During the beginning of the period under report, a fluctuation of three pies occurred in the price of ready. At the close however, due to a fall in the price of Durban gold to 84s. 8d. and steady conditions in exchange, the market has been quiet with an easing off to Rs. 21-7-0 per tola. No change is noted in the daily offtake which remains at the average of 20,000 tolas. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 4 1|4 lacs tolas. Sovereigns were steady during the week, the closing quotation being Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-7-6 for forward. In London, the price of gold improved from 84s. 11 1|4d. to 84s. 11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 7th March settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 10th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £55,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £183,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 33,71,957 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £56,000.

SILVER.—Bear covering in conjunction with Shanghai advices accentuated the steady conditions in silver with the result that the price advanced to Rs. 60-1 as compared with the opening figure of Rs. 59-11 per 100 tolas. American banks both bought and sold, but China operations were chiefly for sales. Considerable business has been effected and the daily average offtake stands at some 200 bars. Fairly large arrivals have swelled stocks on hand to around 5,800 bars. At the close, the ready rate declined to Rs. 59-13. In Shanghai, the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. 7-1|8d. to 2s. 7-5|16d. declining at the close to 2s. 7-1|4d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-1|4d. and 26-1|8d. for ready and 26-5|16d. and 26-3|16d. for forward. In our market, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-1 and 59-10 for ready, Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 59-10 for 12th March settlement and Rs. 60-0 and Rs. 59-11 for 10th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £50,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £86,000. The total imports during he week amounted o 2076 bars and Rs. 585,862 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £46,000.

SHARES: After an initial quietness, steady conditions ruled the share market during the earlier part of the week. A slight dullness with some small fluctuations, however, set in as the week advanced. Cotton mill shares were still the centre of some interest through the rate of improvement noticed last week was not maintained.

A good deal of bullish sentiment towards the close led to marked improvements in the miscellaneous division.

The Railway Budget for the year 1928-29 was presented in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Commerce Member on Monday, the 20th instant, and the same is considered as a satisfactory one. Bearing in mind the unsound state of our railway finances six years back, the current year undoubtedly marks a very healthy advance.

YARN MARKET.

24th February 1928.

The continued firm position of the raw material has produced a better fooling in the yarn market particularly in case of Japanese and Shanhai Yarns were prices have advanced about ¼ to 1/2 an anna per lb, whereas the effect on Indian yarns as well as on English yarns is still very small on account of yet slack demand from the consuming Districts. Inquiries however have considerably increased and it is very likely that in course of time there will be good buying in Indian and English yarns as well, although it has been delayed so far. The feeling on the whole has been rather more optimistic and at the close of the week slightly better reports have been received from consuming Districts, though prices offered do not yet show any material improvement.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices received from Manchester show a further advance particularly in Egyptian yarns and this has checked further business in some special lots of twofold and single Egyptians. Dealers do not show any inclination to pay such an advance and consequently most of the offers on cables have been returned from Manchester. Sales of English yarns from stock have been yet resulting into a loss to the dealers, as the prices realised are much lower than the replacing costs.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The improvement in this class of yarns has been indeed material and on the whole there has been a better turnover in the market. In 2/42s both in Japanese and Shanghai prices have shown a distinct advance and more business is put through from consuming Districts. In single yarns there has been some further improvement but the consuming districts do not yet show willingness to pay much higher prices. Import houses have been quoting higher rates a and forward business has been comparatively much smaller. Sampin has shown rapid advance whereas exchange remains firm at the last week's level.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The gradual improvement reported in our last has continued further and offtake has been slightly better particularly in case of wellknown tickets in 150 Deniers cheaper grades. Manufacturers have been quoting higher prices and forward business has therefore been in small quantities. Inquiries from consuming centres have been more encouraging and the stocks with the dealers therefore has been decreasing materially.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been experiencing hard times inasmuch as they are not able to realise even the cost price in view of the fact that the prices in yarns do not show improvement in comparison with the advance in cotton and although most of the Mills have been quoting higher prices they are not able to sell at their quotations. The latest reports from consuming Districts show that there has been some slight improvement owing to continued firmness in cotton but the offers received are yet very discouraging, and are only unacceptable by the Mills. It is believed however that if cotton continues steady for some time there will be a good buying from the consuming centres inasmuch as stocks with the dealers as well as with the consuming Districts are very lower and Mills will have to adopt a firm attitude on account of very high prices of raw material. Inquiries from Rangoon, Punjab and various other markets have been slightly better but rates offered have been very low and no fresh business has been possible. It is also to be noted that the Hindu Marriage season and the approach of Mahammedan Ramzan month have been assigned as reasons for slack demand at present but the fact remains that the purchasing capacity of the consumers has been now very limited and buying is indeed hand to mouth only.

On the whole the general feeling is slightly more hopeful on account of very steady cotton prices and gradually we look for further gradual improvement in yarns in course of time.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Market has ruled steady throughout the week under review except on Thursday. Prices both for Ready and Forward Positions evidenced very narrow fluctuations of about an Anna or two per cwt. Thus on the whole Ready Prices have registered a drop of 2 Annas and Forward Prices have also recorded a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. There were fresh arrivals of about 44000 bags of Java Sugar this week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs 14/ and Rs. 13/14 for Spot Sugar, Rs. 8/12 and Rs. 8/10 for January, Rs. 8/14 and Rs. 8/13 for Feb.March and Rs. 9/6 and Rs 9/5-1/2 for July-Aug.Sept. Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 44391 Bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Quada, are estimated at about 1,40,000 Bags.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/12.1/2 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Quada Rs. 8/11-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment January Rs. 8/11-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Feb-March Rs. 8/13-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/6-1/2 per cwt

Jamnagar C.I.F.:—January Rs. 8/14 per cwt FBH.

Feb-March Rs. 8/13-1/2 per cwt FBH.

July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

New York Cables Sugar tender circulated. Trade absorbig raws.

So far as ready Sugar is concerned on market ruled practically unchanged while owing to heavy arrivals expected with two steamers coming together, there was great pressure to sell February shipment and fair quantity changed hands at Rs. 8.13-0 to Rs. 8-11-0 FBH. There were few buyers for March shipment and Importers being principal buyers business was done at Rs. 9-2-0 to Rs. 9.0-6 FBH. and New crop was steady at Rs. 9-6-0 for July/September and Rs. 9-10.0 for October/December. Bombay is considered as the cheapest market in India at present and after arrivals of February shipment we expect prices here must improve as there is no other Sugar to be replaced at present levels.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with little business doing.

Java reported a steadier market with fair business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 22rd inst. quoting 2.60, 2.69 and 2.78 per May/July and September and reported lowest on the 17th quoting 2.49, 2.58 and 2.66 for same position.

London Terminals reported highest on the 23rd inst. quoting 15/6-3/4s., 15/9-3/4s., and 16/3/4s. for March/May and August and reported lowest on the 17th inst. quoting 15/5.1/4s., 15/7-1/2s. and 15/9-3/4s. for same positions.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Karachi).

Karachi, Feb. 21.

There is no much to report in Railway Shares. The Larkhanas and Upper Sinds were quiet while a good many Sind Lights changed hands at full prices.

A good volume of business was done in Electric Shares. Both Karachi and Hyderabad Electrics were on offer and were readily taken off the market.

The Karachi Port Trust Debentures continue to change hands. The 6 per cent have more sellers.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value.			Present value.		
Sind Lights	100	0	0	140	0	0
Sind Lighterage	150	0	0	135	0	0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	0	0	88	0	0
Upper Sinds	100	0	0	88	0	0
ELECTRICS.						
Karachi Electrics	100	0	0	110	0	0
Hyderabad Electrics	100	0	0	110	0	0
DEBENTURES.						
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100	0	0	110	0	0
FLOUR MILLS.						
Karachi Flour Mills	80	0	0	125	0	0
India Flour Mills	60	0	0	115	0	0
Century Flour Mills	100	0	0	100	0	0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

During the week under report, a quantity of Natal Coal about 500 tons changed hands at 26/6 Sh. c.i.f. from a parcel of Coal ex S. S. Khandalla which arrived on the 18th from Durban. About 600 tons of Andrew Yule's Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati of S. S. Portfield changed hands at Rs. 15/14 c.i.f.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Current price of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 11 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago, Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Continental	10 10 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German Large	8 0 0
Sodium Sulphide English Small Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	32 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	25 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 3
Antimony Salt	0 5 9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 8 9
Formal.de-hyde	0 6 0

For Zinc chloride the manufacturers are quoting higher prices and hence the market is firm with an upward tendency.

The price of Bichromate of Potash has gone up as the ready stock is limited.

Owing to very poor demand the tone of the market is generally weak and some of the importers are sacrificing their consignments even below the cost.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76-1/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-37 Rs. 94/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 102-6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-10-6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1936 Rs. 110/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-2-0 1945-55 Rs. 106-11.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

(Continued from column 6.)

1000 Tata Hydro	1147/8
100 Tata Oil	49
1000 Tata Power Ord.	575
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	19/12
PREFERENCE SHARES	
10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97/8
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	635
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	134
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	182
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	115
500 Vishnu Cotton	3050
BANKS.	
125 Imperial	1467/8
125 Imperial	357/8
50 India	97/3
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	26/2
25 Eastern	93/8
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ah. Prantij	912/8
Amritsar Patti	144
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	92/8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Ahmedabad Electric	119
100 Andhra Valley	782/8
100 Alcock	397/8
125 B. Burma	858/12
10 B Burma No. 1	305
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	5/3
50 B. Tramway	158/12
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	295
50 Bombay Telephone	50/8
10 Bundi Cement	23/12
250 Indian Cement	333/12
10 Central Indian Mining	22/10
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	255
10 Katni Deferred	820
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2150
25 New India Insur.	22/12
10 Punjab P. Cement	16/8
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	14/15
10 Shivrajpur	46/9
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	84/4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	312/8
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	137/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/9

(Contiued in Column 5)

Wonderful Tonic Effect of PHOSFERINE

MR. FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON the Brilliant Actor, so widely esteemed for his distinguished portrayal of "David Garrick," and his impressive rendering of "The Stranger" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." *writes* :—

"I SHOULD like to express my keen appreciation of the wonderful tonic effects of Phosferine. I have found it invaluable during days of strenuous rehearsa and the playing of heavy parts at night. I have never found any remedy soothe jangled nerves so gratefully as Phosferine. I can heartily recommend it to all nervous sufferers as a genuine and wholesome remedy."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES

INDUSTRIALS FIRM

MILL SHARES UNDERTONE GOOD.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Cotton Mill shares opened at about yesterday's closing quotations and ruled steady with a small turn over. The premium for the next settlement is rather too high showing accumulation of weak long interest indicating rather premature declines. The general outlook being promising we do not anticipate any marked decline and believe it safe to buy on declines.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tata Iron and Steel shares registered further rise. Deferred opened at Rs. 307|8 and improved to Rs. 311|8. At this level there was some profits taking which was well absorbed and towards the close prices reached a new high level. Ordinary opened at Rs. 84|- and improved As. 12|- but reached slightly on profit taking. The quotation of deferred for the next settlement stood at Rs. 316|12. Hydros improved to Rs. 1150|- but declined somewhat on profit taking. Indian cements ruled firm. Bombay, Burmahs were steady. Indian Bleaching were in handsome demand while Scindia and Punjab Cements ruled strong.

SECURITIES.

Securities ruled quiet but steady with limited business.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.	Bombay, Feb. 24. Closing rates.
100 Ahmed, Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	955
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	406|4
100 Colaba Land	145
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	190
250 Currim	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	650
200 Edward Sassoon	107|8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	
50 Finlay	140 x.d.
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133|12
100 Indian Bleaching	307|8
100 Indore Malwa	362|8
100 Jamshed Mfg	47|8
50 Kastoorchand	25
100 Khatau	97|8
100 Kohinoor	293|12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	4
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	317|8
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	291-4
200 Pearl	606|4
100 Phoenix	422|8
10 Premier	12
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	208|12
50 Swan	145
100 Swadeshi	532|8
500 Tata Mill	82|8

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, by Dr. S. V. Katkar on "The Modern Currents in Marathi Literature", Veer Wamanrao presiding. 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, Feb. 26.

Local Self-Government Institute, opening of Bombay Branch, Sanitary Association Hall, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.

Public meeting at Mr. Bhicaji Patels bungalow, Versowa Road, Andheri, Speeches on "Harvey-Nariman case and what next", 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Public talk to the students at the University Convocation Hall, Fort, by Mr. J. Krishnamurti, Principal H. Hamill presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Borbay are due here on Sunday, the 26th instant.

ANNIVERSARY OF RAMKRISHNA PARAMHANSA.

Anniversary of Swami Shree Ramkrishna Paramhansa Dev will take place at Shree Ramkrishna Free Vachanalaya, Kamathipura 4th Lane, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 21st March.

COLLEGIANS' SYMPATHY.

In a meeting of the Staff and Students of the National Medical College held a resolution was passed recording its sorrow at the untimely death of Dr. R. D. Shirvalkar.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Davar's College Athletic Sports will be held at the Oval, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), from 3 to 6-30 p.m.

GOVERNOR GOES TO RACE-COURSE.

Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson will drive in state to-day from Willingdon Sports Club to the Race-Course. The Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby-Vellard Road will, therefore, be closed for traffic between 2-24 and 3-15 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Dr. S. V. Ketker will deliver a public lecture at the Bombay Students' Blotherhood, French Bridge, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the "Modern Currents in Marathi Literature" when Veer Wamanrao will preside.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver a Magic Lantern Lecture, on "Industrial Revolution" to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Dadar English School, (Chhabildas High School Bldg., near Tilak Bridge), Dadar.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). The subject for the class will be "General Survey and Out-standing features of Ashwaghosha's Buddha-Charitam."

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

Bidaram Krishnappa, the chief palace musician of the Mysore Durbar who gave a fine performance in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, last Sunday, will give another performance to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road. The performance is in aid of the Musical School on whose behalf he has made a public appeal.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. on Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday is as under:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2*, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 72. The total mortality this day last year was 76.

*Including imported from Pen Dist. Kolaba.

CHESS TOURNAMENT FOR STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Central Union, Dadar, the second Annual Chess Tournament among the High School boys of Dadar and Parel will start at 8 a.m. on Sunday (26th instant), in the premises of the Dadar English School near the Southern end of the Dadar Over-bridge, Lady Jamsetjee Road.

All who are interested in the "Royal Game" are cordially invited.

HIGH COURT

CASE AGAINST MR. V. A DESAI

ONE PROSECUTION WITNESS EXAMINED

Further hearing was resumed on Friday before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a special jury at the High Court Sessions of the case in which Mr. Vaikunthlal Ambalal Desai is charged with cheating and forgery in respect of several shares of the All-India United Assurance Company, now in liquidation.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Walker, the Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

Almost the whole day was occupied with the examination of Mr. Nanji, Manager of the Company, who was the first witness for the prosecution. His evidence was mainly directed to the book-entries and other details regarding the record of shares, their transfers, payment of dividends etc.

A SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was subjected to a close and searching cross-examination by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. He admitted that the registers and books of the company were not properly kept and he could not say whether they could indicate any transfer of shares.

Mr. Desai—From the time you challengd the shares claimed by the accused, you frequently shifted your position, each time reducing the number of shares alleged to be spurious?—Yes.

Mr. Desai—89 shares first challenged by you as spurious were subsequently admitted by you as those to which the accused was entitled?—Yes.

Mr. Desai—So you now concede that the accused is entitled to at least 89 more shares than what you were at first prepared to allow?—Yes.

In reply to another question, witness admitted that the only reason why he called certain shares spurious was that though they originally stood in the name of the accused they were snubsequently transferred to Mr. D. C. Sheth.

The witness was still under cross-examination when the court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned Monday when Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the only other witness for the prosecution will give evidence.

AMAZING CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUD

PROMINENT PERSONS AS DEFENDANTS

Before Justice Sir Louis Crump at the High Court commenced the hearing of an interesting action arising out of alleged fraud in connection with certain securities.

The suit is filed by Mr. N. H. Moos as the receiver of the estates of the late Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash. The defendants numbering 19 include Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy, Jehangir Jamsedji Vimadalal on the trustees of the Zorastrian Building Fund, Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Arch Deacon of Bombay, the Imperial Bank of India and the National Bank of India.

The late S. D. Dubash died in November 1921, leaving him surviving his widow, 3 sons and 4 daughters. He left a will of which one Dinshaw Jijibhoy Irani and defendants 16 to 19 (Cowasji Dorabji Panday, Hormusji Sorabji Dubash, Dhunbaiji Sorabji Dubash and Dhunbaiji Burjorji Shethna) were the trustees and executors. The trustees took charge of the deceased's property and decided that the Government promissory notes and Port Trust Bonds belonging to the deceased should be renewed after recovering interest. Accordingly the trustees' attorneys, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla gave securities of the face value of Rs. 3,39,500 to one Framji Pirojshaw Commissariat (the first defendent) for the purpose. It was alleged that Commissariat returned several securities after carrying out the insturctions, but failed to return Port Trust bonds of the value of Rs. 37,600, 6 per cent war bonds of Rs. 20,000 and 3 1|2 per cent. Government Promissory notes of Rs. 45,000—securities of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,02,600.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

Commissariat, it is alleged, caused forged endorsements to be made on the securities standing in the name of the trustees. These he deposited partly with the Union Bank and partly with the P. and O. Banking Corporation, raised moneys on them and misappropriated the same.

The plaintiff Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed a receiver by the Court in 1926 in a suit filed by Gulbai and Cooverbai, two daughters of the deceased against the trustees for administration of the estate. He was also authorised by the court to take proceedings to recover the securities.

The securities are now in the possession of the 5 C. I. D. The plaintiff claims that he is entitled to recover all securities which were transferred by first defendant fraudulently and by means of forged endorsements.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff prayed (1) for a declaration that he, as the receiver of the deceased's property, is entitled to the securities, and that none of the defendants holding the same have acquired any title or right to them as against the plaintiff (2) that the first defendant be ordered to hand over, transfer and assign to the plaintiff the securities that are in his possession, and to pay to the plaintiff the value of those that could not be recovered (3) that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the Government Promissory notes and Port Trust Bonds now in possession of the police (4) that the other defendants who may be in possession of the securities may be restrained by an injunction from dealing with the same.

The case is proceeding.

APPEAL IN LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE

HEARING FIXED FOR MARCH 15

The appeal filed by Mr. G. E. D. Langley, the well-known race-horse owner of Bombay against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp awarding Re. 1 as damages in his libel action against Capt. M. R. D'Arcy, his trainer, is fixed for hearing at the Bombay High Court on March 15. It is believed that Capt. D'Arcy has also filed cross objections.

It is expected that the appeal will be heard by the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Blackwell.

Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, Solicitors, are acting for the appellant Mr. Langley, whereas Messrs. Captain and Vaidya represent the respondent Capt. D'Arcy.

INTERESTING TRADE MARK CASE

DEFENDANTS WITHDRAW AND GIVE AN UNDERTAKING

A suit was filed by Messrs. Jonkopings Och Vulcans Tandstieksfabriksaktiebolag, a subsidiary concern of the Swedish Match Co. against the Andheri Match Co. praying, "interalia," for an injunction restraining the Defendants, their servants and agents, from selling, or offering for sale, or passing off, matches not of the plaintiffs manufacture and importation under their "Hen Brand" label, or under any other mark or label or "get up", which is colourable imitation of the trade mark or label or "get up" of the Plaintiffs "Flower Basket" label or under any other mark or label or "get up" calculated or intended to pass off, or to enable others to pass off such matches for the matches of the plaintiffs and from selling or procuring to be sold and from in any manner representing any matches sold or offered for sale by them not of the plaintiffs manufacture and importation as the matches of the plaintiffs, for an injunction for an account of the profits derived by the defendants in selling or disposing of matches not manufactured or imported by the plaintiffs under the "Hen Brand" label, for a decree for the amount of such profits and in the alternative for damages, and for costs.

The suit came on for hearing on Friday (the 24th instant) before His Lordship Mr. Justice Kemp. The parties coming to terms a Consent Decree was passed as under:—

The Defendants undertook not to issue the "Hen Brand" labels being Ext. B to the plaint and to destroy such of them as were in their possession. The Defendants undertook not to use the basket on Hen Brand labels in Ex. B to plaint. Further Defendants undertook not to use any label with a basket on it. As to the red band on the defendants Hen Brand label the Defendants undertook that if they used a red band they would not put the lettering in the band in white or yellow and that this red band should not exceed half the thickness that it showed in Ex. B to the plaint.

Parties agreed that each of them would submit to the other any new label before issuing same on the Indian market. In view of the above the Plaintiffs waived their right to costs.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Kemp instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared on behalf of the Plaintiffs. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared on behalf of the defendants.

ORTHODOXY RUN MAD

ALLEGED BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF "UNTOUCHABLES"

CRIME OF BEING MAHARS

Mr. Keshavaji Ranchhodji Vaghela from Ahmedabad has informed Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, President. Bahishkrit Hitkarani Sabha as follows:—

One Bapoorao Laxuman and his brother Kaurao have been residents of Ahmedabad during the last six years. They used to mix with some people from the Deccan belonging to Maratha caste Kanrao's two sons viz. Damoo and Laxuman used to take part in the Bhajan parties of the Marathas. The latter, however, recently came to know that the brothers Damoo and Laxuman were Mahars by caste and in order to ascertain this, two Mahars employed on the Parcel Train between Surat and Ahmedabad were specially called to identify Damoo and Laxuman. After it was ascertained that Damoo and Laxuman were Mahars they were called at a Bhajan party at Kalupur, Bhanderi Pole, at midnight on the 11th instant. Asked as to what caste they belonged to, Damoo and Laxuman replied that they were Somvanshis. This reply enraged the Marathas who freely abused them for having defiled their persons and places. The Mahar brothers were also assaulted by the Maratha. One of the brothers had a gold ring on his person. It was forcibly taken away from him and sold for Rs. 11|-. Out of this amount Rs. 6|- was paid to the Mahars who had been called from Surat to identify the brothers. Damoo and Laxuman entreated the Marathas to allow them to return to their homes, but the latter refused to do so unless a fine Rs. 500|- was paid. On the Mahar brothers pleading their inability to pay such a heavy sum, one of the Marathas suggested that the Mahar brothers should be fined only Rs. 125|-. But then one of the Marathas opposed the proposal for fine saying that they should not be sstisfied with fine, but should punish the Mahars severely for their crime of concealing their caste. Having decided upon the course, the Mahar brothers were detained and at about 9 o'clock in the morning they were subjected to barbarous indignities. Their mustaches in the left side and eyebrows on the right side were shaved, their bodies besmeared with soot mixed in oil and also with dirt, garlands made of old shoes were put around their necks, and one of them was asked to hold a broom in his hand and the other to hold a placard on which it was written that the punishment was meted out to the culprits for venturing to touch high caste people. The Mahar Brothers were taken in procession consisting of about 75 people, a drum being beaten in the front.

A complaint has been lodged with the Police by the said two Mahar brothers. The accused in their statement have admitted that Damoo and Laxuman were treated in the alleged manner, but pleaded that the complainants had willingly agreed to undergo the punishment. Obviously Damoo and Laxuman were helpless when they were abused, assaulted and threatened with severe punishment and actually subjected to barbarous indignities. This case has created a great sensation among the people belonging to the so-called untouchables castes and efforts are being made to give proper legal aid to the complainants.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	18.27
To-day's Opening Rate	18.40
Difference	+ 13
To-day's Closing Rate	18.06
Difference	+ 39

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 24
Previous Closing Rate	9.72
To-day's Opening Rate	9.73
Difference	+ 01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.85
Difference	+ 13
Broach Expectation	371 0 0

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS

PROTEST AGAINST MEDICAL EXAMINATION

At a mass meetings of G. I. P. Railway Workmen held at Parel and Matunga under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala protest was recorded against the action of the Railway authorities in enforcing Medical examination upon the workers every three years. Another resolution requested the Agent to grant leave on all gazetted holidays with full pay.

Mr. Jhabvala addressed a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers last week at Bhusaval on Trade Unionism.

BOMBAY RACES

FIFTH DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1ST RACE—
SALONIC 1
DHIDHA'A 2
MUKDEN 3

2ND RACE—
KADOOR BEG 1
KHALIL BEG 2
GOOLIAB 3

3RD RACE—
DIAGRAM 1
GAPENCAIS 2
ISMET 3

4TH RACE—
BALLYBROPHY 1
MODESTY 2
CUL-DE-SAC 3

5TH RACE—
DEFEND 1
BAYONNE 2
GAUNTLET 3

6TH RACE—
TIGER KING 1
MANSOOR BEG 2
BELAN 3

7TH RACE—
MOSS 1
TRISTAN 2
SCHOOL BOY 3

8TH RACE—
ELTONIAN 1
QUINCY 2
WOOER 3

9TH RACE—
SUBHAN 1
JODI 2
AMALFI 3

TENNIS.

W. I. TOURNAMENT

TOMONAGA AND SUVARNA BEATEN

The Western India Tennis Tournament has now reached its closing stage and amongst the matches decided on Friday were the semi-finals of the Men's Singles and the final of the Ladies' Doubles. The first match in the men's event between Pitt, the holder, and Tomonaga was not as interesting as expected. The latter began well by taking the first set. Pitt, however, took no chances and concentrating on a cautious game, levelled up matters by winning a love set. The final set was the best of the lot, going to twelve games before Pitt finally won.

The match between Fox and Suvarna was a ding dong affair. Suvarna was distinctly uncomfortable against the lobbing tactics of Fox and the latter was able to win in two straight sets.

After defeating Pereira and Mrs. Campbell, Lahey Bean and Miss Wild succumbed to Tomonaga and Miss Evans, who won comfortably.

And as was expected Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Moir won easily the ladies' double final against Mrs. Race and Miss Evans, losing in all only three games.

There will be a good day of tennis today as the Men's Doubles final, Ladies' Singles final and Men's Singles final are down for decision. The Men's event is an all-Gymkhana affair Pitt and Fox having met several times in the past. Though Mrs. Covell is in brilliant form, Miss Evans is the player best fitted of all to oppose her.

In the men's doubles anything might happen.

THE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES: SEMI-FINALS.
Pitt beat Tomanaga 4-6:6-0:7-5.
Fox beat Suvarna 6-4:6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES: 3RD ROUND.
Laheyn Bean and Miss Wild beat Perreira and Mrs. Campbell 7-5:6-3:6-3.

SEMI-FINAL.
Tomonaga and Miss Evans beat Lahey Bean and Miss Wild. 6-4:6-2.

LADIES' DOUBLES: FINAL.
Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Moir beat Mrs. Race and Miss Evans. 6-2:6-1.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.
1926. Mrs. H. E. Jones and Mrs. A. L. Cooper.
1927. Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs Lucas.
1928. Mrs B C. Covell and Mrs. Moir.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

MEN'S DOUBLES: FINAL.
Ueda and Tomonaga Vs. Suvarna and Khardekar.

LADIES' SINGLES: FINAL.
Mrs. B. C. Covell Vs. Miss Evans.

MEN'S SINGLES: FINAL.
A. M. D. Pitt Vs. Morley Fox.

N. B: All the matches will be played on the Centre Court in the above order, the first match commencing at 4-15 p.m.

AN ARDENT EDUCATIONIST.

PURSE AND ADDRESS PRESENTED TO BAI GULABBAI SHAH

A very pleasant function came off at the Bhatia Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi on Friday evening when Bai Gulabbai Haribhai Shah the ex-Head Mistress of Municipal Goojerati Girls' School at Kalbadevi was presented an illuminating address appreciating her services in the field of female education in Bombay and was presented a purse of Rs. 5,000 by the residents of Kalbadevi. Lady Setalvad presided in the absence of Sir Chimanlal who could not come. Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, V. P. Vaidya, Vithaldas D. Govindji were among those who attended. A large number of ladies also were present.

The proceedings commenced with music recited by school girls.

Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji then read the address.

The address stated that Gulubbai had taken up the mission of female education in Goojerat about 40 years ago when the movement was almost in its infancy. She was the first lady to take college training in Rewakantha and had devoted 25 years of her career to the Kalbadevi Girls' School which was considered a model Girls' school in Bombay. The fact that her term of service was extended for a year without her requesting for it, that both officials and non-officials equally had expressed the best opinion for the school spoke volumes for the efforts made by the Head Mistress to impart the best education to the girls placed under her care. The address was signed by Rao Sahib Harjivan Valji, Messrs. V. D. Govindji, Mathuradas Visanji and Vithaldas V. Jerajani among others. The address was then placed in a beautiful silver casket and presented to Gulabbai.

It was declared by Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji that Gulabbai had returned the purse money asking the Managing Committee of the address Committee to use it for the purposes they thought best.

DEATH OF EMINENT BOMBAY SURGEON

LATE DR. R. D. SHIRWALKAR

We regret to announce the death of Dr. R. D Shirwalkar, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.) which took place in Bombay on Friday. The deceased was an eminent surgeon in Bombay and was connected with the King Edward Memorial Hospital in the capacity of Hon. Surgeon. He was also a partner of Dr. Cooper in conducting the Chaval Clinic at Charni Road. Dr. Shirwalker was in the best of health a few days ago but suddenly caught chill while attending the 5-H Week one night, which developed into double pneumonia with fatal result.

His sudden has death cast a gloom in the city and the sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana which were fixed on Friday under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan were postponed as a mark of respect.

ENGLISH SONGSTRESS IN BOMBAY

Among the notable arrivals by this week's English Mail, S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind, was Mrs. Laura Houston of London—Hampstead, the widow of the late Captain Robert Houston of Lahore. Mrs. Houston is a songstress of great repute and we hope the public of Bombay will get ample opportunities of enjoying her ringing voice in the public and charity concerts that she will be giving. Mrs. Houston is putting up at the Taj.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES RULE HIGH

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Jute shares ruled strong yesterday. The smaller denominations such as Howrahs, and Clives are expected to rise 3 to 4 points. There is a strong demand for the Andrew Yule group, which are expected to go up 30 to 40 points. Investors would do well to sell when higher prices come and to buy on reaction. The Cottons are a shade quiet. In Coals there was small business, prices being easy. In Miscellaneous Bengal Iron I. I. Steel had purchasers at better rates. Teas had no change. Government Securities were steady.

Government Paper 3 1|2 per cent. Rs. 76|3; 5 per cent. (Bonds 1935) Rs. 101|4; 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) Rs. 106|14, 106|8.

Cottons:—Dunbar 209|8, 212; New Victoria (Pref.) 4|14.

Jutes:—Albion 557, 560; Auckland 422, 424; Auckland (Pref.) 120; Anglo-India 532; Alliance 690; Bally 350, 353, 351; Budge Budge 667|8; Barnagar 314. Champday 202. Cheviot 377; Clive 53|8, 53|4; Celedonian 815, 808; Craig 7; Dalhousie 638, 645|8, 637; Delta 691; Fort William 502, 497; Howrah 67|10, 67|12, 67|8; Hukumchand 24|4, 24|14; Kankunarrah 636; Kelvin 915; Lansdowne 371; Lothian 633; Northbrook 79|8, Anddea 72; National 36|12, 37, 36|12; Naihati 728, 735; Orient 330; Presidency 13|2; Reliance 92|8; Standard 613, 619.

Coals:—Talcher 4|8; Gopalichuck 9.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18|14, 19|2; I. I. Steel 19|8, 19|12; Indian Galvanising 8|12; I. Standard Wagon 44|8; Burn and Co. about 412; Hessian 17|7; Raw-Jute 62|8.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Y. W. C. A. Mayo Road to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. Miss Gedge will speak on "Geneva 1927".

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1928.

THEIR REAL FRIENDS.

The debate on Mr. Jayakar's resolution in the Legislative Assembly recommending the Central Government to direct Provincial Governments to provide special facilities for the education of "untouchables", and other "depressed" classes and also for throwing open all public services to them should provide an eye-opener to these long neglected sections of the Hindu community. Some of their self-constituted leaders easily succumb to the official suggestion that it is the Government and Government alone that have been responsible for the uplift of the "untouchables" and the "depressed" classes. The debate brought out vividly how little in fact official agency had done for them in spite of the reiterated protests on their behalf on the part of popular leaders.

As Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya pointed out in his speech, from 1815 to 1927, that is, for nearly a century, these protests have been made by people whom the "depressed" classes have been taught to regard as their enemies. Lala Lajpat Rai demonstrated in his speech in the amendment he moved to Mr. Jayakar's resolution how the Government, the "trustees" of the "depressed classes" as Lord Birkenhead presumes to call them, had done precious little for these classes as compared with non-official efforts to ameliorate their condition. Lalaji desired by his amendment to tie down the Government of India to specific effort by sanctioning one crore of rupees from the Central Fund for the education of the "depressed" classes, but the Government would not agree even to such a modest proposal. It is a pity that the Swarajists were not present in the Council to see that Lala Lajpatrai's amendment was carried. One crore of rupees distributed amongst the Provincial Governments is not after all such a large sum although fortunately, the number of persons for whom Lalaji wished it to be specially utilised is not so large as Lord Birkenhead in the height of rhetorical inaccuracy gave it out to be before a British audience. They number not 60 millions but only 28 millions and the problem of improving their condition, which is largely a problem of affording them facilities for education, is not so insuperable as it looks particularly to Government when demands are made upon them to spend money on their education.

Mr. Bajpai, the Government spokesman, had a bad case to defend and he had to admit that after all these years of official "sympathy" for the "depressed" classes only seven lakhs of them had received some kind of education. Private efforts like those of Mr. Birla, who spends from fifteen to twenty thousand rupees a month on their education, are an indication that even orthodox Hindus realise that they owe a duty by these unfortunate people. If only the State would help such efforts, the problem of untouchability would be solved, because the moment the "depressed" classes receive the benefits of mass education they would see that untouchability did not exist by refusing to obey its cruel and absurd canons. Government did a wise thing in the Assembly debate by not forcing a division on Mr. Jayakar's very modest and reasonable proposals. His resolution was passed but his specific demand that all public services should be thrown open to the "depressed" classes deserves to be at once met by Government. Now that the spirit of reform is so very pronounced in Hindu Society and splendid efforts are being made by members of the so-called higher castes to rid it of the curse of untouchability, it is the duty of the State not to hinder the march of rapid reform. It can but do so by creating avenues of public employment for the "depressed" classes and by sanctioning special grants from the Central Revenues for their education.

A HARSH MEASURE.

It is to be regretted that the Government of Bombay are maintaining a reprehensible tradition of introducing important and controversial legislation without taking the formal leave of the Legislative Council. They find one of the rules relating to the working of the Council a very handy instrument for defrauding the Legislature of its right, under the constitution, to be consulted before any official or non-official measure is introduced for enactment. Rule 18 of the Legislative Council Rules, on which the Government of Bombay rely, is intended to be resorted to only on emergent occasions and yet we find that it has been availed of in respect of a new measure—the Bombay Non-agriculturists Loans Bill—arising out of the situation created by the floods of August last. As soon as the Government had decided their policy in September 1927 for the grant of loans to non-agriculturists for the purpose of house reconstruction, they ought to have set about preparing a new legislative measure necessary for the expeditious recovery of such loans. Government have taken more than five months to prepare the draft of a Bill of six clauses relating to the grant and recovery of loans to non-agriculturists. The result is that the public will have had no opportunity of considering it before it becomes law. The Bill was published on the 16th instant. It will hardly reach the parties concerned before the end of this month. No time will thus be left for a proper discussion of this measure by the persons most affected by it.

The Non-agriculturists Loans Bill is a very drastic measure. It is based on a fundamental misconception of the relationship between the Government and their non-agriculturist debtors. What are the facts of the situation? A sudden calamity overtakes the people. The responsibility of a civilised administration to come to the rescue of the people for whose welfare it taxes them pretty heavily compels it to loan out large funds from the public revenues to finance the rehabilitation of the distressed people. Among the latter are also non-agriculturists. These do not hold their non-agricultural land for any except a private purpose. How they build or what they build on such land is primarily and almost solely their own concern. In the case of the holders of agricultural land the position is different. They hold it on trust for the State. That is at least the prevailing theory. Their function is to cultivate their holding. If they do not, they frustrate the very object of the grant of land to them. Part of the income from land belongs to the State as tax or rent. Government are obviously entitled to use even coercive measures to recover what belongs to them. The relationship is not that of creditor and debtor. It is more identical with the relationship between owner and lessee. So also in respect of any loans given to agriculturists for the better performance of their functions as occupants or lessees of agricultural land. No such relationship can subsist between the Government and those non-agriculturists whom they temporarily assist during a transitory period of great distress. The relationship is that of a benevolent creditor and an indigent debtor. Despite this, we are amazed to find that the Government of Bombay propose to enact a sternly coercive measure for the recovery of such loans as they will magnanimously grant to the distressed non-agriculturists. The new Bill empowers the Government to use the processes of section 150 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code to recover the loans for reconstruction and these processes are five in number. The first is by service of a written notice of demand, the second by *forfeiture of the land*, the third by distraint and sale of the defaulter's moveable property, the fourth by the sale of his immovable property and lastly by *his arrest and imprisonment*. We are fully conscious of the need for providing an expeditious method of recovering such loans as are granted to non-agriculturists but no sane person will support the adoption of such harsh measures as the forfeiture of the non-agriculturist debtor's land or his own arrest and imprisonment. This is hardly the way to help the distressed. We are not sure that many persons will be forthcoming to borrow money from Government if they realise the consequences which attach to such action, under the provisions of the Bill now before the Bombay Council. We must, therefore, urge upon all non-official members of the Council to demand a radical amendment of the Bill before giving it their assent. If the measure passes in its present form, it is likely to be used by the subordinate officials for the harassment of the non-agriculturist debtors of the Government, and will defeat the very object the Government have in view, namely, relief of the distress of the flood-stricken people of Gujrat and Sind.

AN OBNOXIOUS CLAUSE.

We referred on Wednesday to the duty of non-official members to make a united effort to secure the rejection of the clause relating to the Viceroy's visitorial powers in the University Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council. From the supplementary agenda issued it appears that an insidious attempt is sought to be made to retain the inquisitorial and arbitrary powers in the hands of the Government in a new garb. The Minister of Education proposes to substitute for the clause the following new one:

5 (1) "The Chancellor shall have the right to make an inspection or to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons, as he may direct, of the University, of any Institutions associated with the University, and of any work conducted or done by the University, and to make an enquiry or cause an enquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the Senate of his intention to make an inspection or enquiry or to cause an inspection or enquiry to be made and the Senate shall be entitled to be present thereat.

(2) The Chancellor may, by order in writing, annul any proceeding of the University or of any authority thereof which in his opinion is not in comformity with the Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations:

Provided that before making any such order, he shall call upon the Senate to show cause why such an order should not be made and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, he shall consider the same."

The difference between the old clause and the new one, which gives powers to the Chancellor instead of the Viceroy, is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, and it is surprising that Mr. K. M. Munshi, who represents the University, should think that the mere omission of the words "in his opinion" in sub-section (2) of the new clause makes the entire clause inoffensive. The opposition of the Senate to visitorial powers is based on a fundamental principle that a University, which is democratised, albeit not wholly, should not be subjected to the arbitrary whims and reactionary dictation of the bureaucracy. The Governor is always to be the Chancellor and Sir George Clarke's (now Lord Sydenham) disastrous meddling with the affairs of the University and Sir Stanley Jackson's latest essay in a similar direction should be a sufficient warning that to seek to distinguish between Chancellor and the Governor is to make a distinction without a difference. If it is contended that similar powers as the Minister proposes to give to the Chancellor are vested in Chancellors of some English universities, the effective reply to this contention is that given by Dr. S. K. Vaidya in his article which we publish elsewhere. As Dr. Vaidya says "We must not allow ourselves, in our megalomania, to forget that in India the questions are decided as between the ruler and the ruled and not as between equals as is the case in England." Because we have an Indian Minister, circumstances have not changed a bit and we trust non-official members of the Council will not lose sight of this fact and will reject the Minister's proposal.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY M. L. C.'S.

DON'T MAKE VICEROY OR GOVERNOR VISITOR OF UNIVERSITY.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA)

Gentlemen,

You are all public men. You are all very busy men. It is quite possible that some of you may not have had the time to study the question of "Visitorial Powers" proposed to be given to the Viceroy, under clause 5, of the University Bill now before the Council, in all its bearing, to your satisfaction.

N.B.—I find that the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Desai has tabled a new clause 5, with two sub-clauses, giving visitorial and inquisitorial powers to the Chancellor (i.e. Governor) in sub-clause I and vetoing (annulling) powers in sub-clause II.

It is in the earnest hope that this short resume of the position would be of help to you that I am thus approaching you.

In the last session of the Legislative Council, (September 1927) in the Select Committee stage the Hon. Minister for Education demanded inclusion of clause 5, giving the Viceroy, visitorial, inquisitorial advisory and dictatorial powers over the Bombay University, under threat of withdrawal of the Bill if the clause was not accepted. The Select Committee appears to have submitted and accepted the clause. (Council Debates Vol. XXI, Part II, September 30 1927 (p. 206).

When the Bill came before the Legislative Council for the final stage, Mr. Chikodi moved that sub-clause (4) of clause 5 be deleted on the ground that it would be a clear encroachment upon the independence of the University. He had also given notice of an amendment to delete the next sub-clause (5)—(Council Debates, Vol. XXI, Part II, Friday September 30, 1927) and my white pamphlet page 18, bottom (pp. 200-201).

The University member supported Mr. Chikodi (Debates pp. 203-5) and my pamphlet (p. 19 top and pp. 11-13).

In view of the strength of the non-official view, the Government postponed further consideration of the Bill (White pamphlet p. 7, para 3).

SENATE'S OPPOSITION.

Since then the Bombay University Senate considered the question on 12th Nov. 1927 (published in Sunday papers 13th Nov. 1927) and passed a resolution urging the deletion of the whole clause 5, with all its sub-clauses. An amendment giving the Viceroy visitorial and only advisory powers was moved and lost. (White pamphlet pp. 31-36).

It will thus be clear that the University does not want a Visitor even in his purely advisory capacity.

But even now the new amended clause proposing to give visitorial powers to the Chancellor, also gives him power to annul proceedings of the University.

BRITISH DOMINANCE OVER MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Indian Universities are under the advisory guidance of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland under a British Medical Act (of Parliament) of 1858 (Grey pamphlet on Medical Education by Vaidya S. 45) and during the last five years Visitors and Inspectors of examinations, etc. have been visiting and giving 'advice' to be accepted under the definite threat of withdrawal of recognition of medical degrees. The Medical Faculties are compelled to submit to these 'advices' which are in practice only threats. This threat has been put into effect by the withdrawal of recognition of Calcutta medical degrees since 1925. Since then the University has yielded to the 'advice' of Col. Needham, made a six years' curriculum and has begged on bended knees for forgiveness and reinstatement and re-recognition of their degrees. This has been refused until 1933 when their application for recognition will be considered (Vadiya's grey pamphlet on medical education pp. 42-43). The unoffending unfortunate students have been penalised for the initial non-submission of the Calcutta University to the General Medical Council. That is how the 'advisory' powers have a knock of degenerating into being dictatorial and even penal.

On the authority of Mr. Munshi we learn that "Dame Rumour further has it that energetic steps are being taken by the Government of Bombay to negotiate with the Government of India to see that the wishes of the popular members on the Council and the unanimous opinion of the Senate are met with in a reasonable spirit." (Vaidya's white pamphlet, p 7, para 4).

THE AMENDED CLAUSE.

The result of those negotiations are now before the Council. The Viceroy's visitorial powers clause is apparently to be dropped. But to the surprise of University men "Dame Negotiation" has given birth to a monstrosity. The Hon. Minister of Education has tabled an 'amended clause 5' to be substituted for the Viceregal visitorial old clause, to which objection was taken. The amended clause runs under:—

"5. (1) The Chancellor shall have the right to make an inspection or to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons, as he may direct, of the University, of any Institutions associated with the University, and of any work conducted or done by the University, and to make an enquiry or cause an enquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the Senate of his intention to make an inspection or enquiry or to cause an inspection or enquiry to be made and the Senate shall be entitled to be present thereat.

(2) The Chancellor may, by order in writing, annul any proceeding of the University or of any authority thereof which in his opinion is not in conformity with the Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations:

Provided that before making any such order, he shall call upon the Senate to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, he shall consider the same."

The University member Mr. Munshi has tabled an amendment to the above amended-clause moving for deletion of the words "in his opinion" from sub-clause (2). It is thus clear that Mr. Munshi is in substantial agreement with the amended clause.

It is a strange interpretation of the

(Continued on Page 12.)

Notes of The Day.

America's Noble Experiment.

Mr. Hoover's declaration that he is a strong supporter of Prohibition has, according to Reuter's, caused a sensation—some deeming it bad policy as it may alienate the large "Wet" following in the Republican ranks. The Democrats, it is reported, may possibly adopt Mr. Al Smith's system of State option for light wines and beer as a popular counter-attraction to the officially "Dry" Republican platform. If they do so, they will be making a grievous miscalculation; for if Mr. Hoover's dramatic declaration makes one thing clear it is this that Prohibition has come to stay in America as firmly as its constitution. Were it not so, a shrewd man like Mr. Hoover would hardly have taken such a big risk as to offend the "Wet" interests. The "Wet" interests are powerful in America as in other countries. But American public opinion is more powerful and this fact should be an eye-opener to Anglo-Indian apologists of Government's Excise policy in this country who are never tired of propagating false stories about the failure in America of Prohibition—a great social and economic experiment which, as Mr. Hoover truly says, is noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose.

Paris At Her Feet.

The latest issue of "Europe Nouvelle" contains a graphic account of how Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan charmed the Parisians. The French journal says: "Parisians who had the honour of meeting her admired not only the piquant contrast between her Oriental beauty and the Occidental costumes which she wore so elegantly but they were charmed with the easy grace with which she bore herself in an environment so totally strange to her". The fashionable young women of Paris have found a special reason to admire the Queen. It appears she wanted to have her hair coiffeured in the most modern fashion. The tonsorial artist who waited upon her discovered that she had magnificent hair reaching to her knees. "Cut them" said the Queen wishing to be in the latest fashion. The artist would not hear of it. It was to him a "sacrilege and [illegible]". [illegible] managed to deal with the hair in such a way that the Queen without parting with them had a shingled appearance. And now the "belles dames" of Paris find that they can grow their hair long and yet be in the fashion when like the Queen they can secure the shingled effect.

The Two Voices.

It is interesting to note that a dyarchy of opinion prevails in the Ministerial half of the Bombay Dyarchy as to whether the Transferred Departments are starved for want of adequate funds. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayutullah told Mr. Lalji Naranji during the debate on the Budget in the Legislative Council that Ministers were asking for more and more and in some cases got more. Asked whether he was satisfied with what he got, he replied "I am not. I want more but where is the money?" The experience of his colleagues, Mr. Pradhan and Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, is different. They appear to be satisfied with what they have secured. The Minister of Education even went so far as to say that he had got for his Department "as much as was possible to get". This is an attitude towards the requirements of his Department which the Reserved Half of the Dyarchy will relish but against which the public will have every reason to protest.

Novel Methods.

Diwan Bahadur Desai made a point of informing the Legislative Council that he had obtained a few lakhs more to be spent on education but the rate of educational expenditure must keep pace with the ideal the Presidency must keep in view in regard to educational progress. The question is how soon we are to abolish the bane of illiteracy from our midst and how we are to secure an efficient system of secondary and higher education. Because under the present one too many graduates are turned out and because there is unemployment amongst them, the Minister of Education proposes to increase the fees in the Government colleges. This is, indeed, a novel method of checking unemployment amongst educated youth. Nothing can hinder educational progress higher education costlier with the hope that fewer persons can then afford to take advantage of it.

Unbelievable.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan interpellates the Government of Bombay on a most important matter of topical interest in view of the presence in this country of the Simon Commission. He wishes to know from them "whether they have examined the effect of the constitutional Reforms of 1919 upon the efficiency of the administration". "No" is the laconic reply of the Government of Bombay through their spokesman, Sir Chunilal Mehta. The Government may say no but who can believe that Bombay officialdom has omitted to perform the duty of examining how the 1919 Reforms have affected the administration? Sir Chunilal's denial can only be regarded as an attempt to evade answering inconvenient queries regarding the Government opinion about the adequacy of the Reforms, by suggesting that so far they have not given a thought to the subject. Their unwillingness, however, not to make public the evidence they may have collected indicates that their examination has already begun

Late Dr. Shirvalkar.

In the sudden death of Dr. Shirvalkar the medical men of Bombay lose a colleague of brilliant promise who had already made his mark as a surgeon of repute during the very short period of his having settled down for practice in this city after a distinguished academic career in this country and in England. The Bombay public loses in him a medical man of generous enthusiasm for public work in the field of medical relief. Dr. Shirvalkar was one of the founders of the Peoples' Free Hospital and was connected with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College and other institutions. A very wide circle of friends will mourn his loss. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his family.

"EGREGIOUS HYPOCRISY OF GOVT"

MR. NARIMAN'S CHARGE OF BREAKING PROMISE

TOUGH FIGHT OVER STAMP ACT BILL

FINANCE MEMBER'S CLIMB-DOWN

On Friday, the Bombay Legislative Council took up the Government bills for discussion. Precedence was given to the bill amending the Stamp Act although the University Bill had a priority on the agenda. It was quite obvious that the Finance Member should have his own misgivings about the ill-fated Bill which had, from the very beginning, proved to be a hard bone of contention. The Stamp Act was passed in 1922 as a temporary emergency measure which was to last only for a period of four years. There was a stubborn fight in 1926 when the Government attempted to make the Act a permanent statute for the purposes of general revenue. It was with the greatest reluctance that the House then agreed to extend the duration of that Act by a year. In 1927 again, the Finance Member came forth with a Bill which sought to give permanency to the Act. Once again a battle royal was fought on the floor of the House and on the earnest pleadings of the Finance Member one more year was added to the life of the Act. For the third time again the Finance Member came before the House with a proposal that the Stamp Bill should be put on the statute book.

The Bill in the form in which it stood, was vehemently opposed by every speaker on the opposition side. Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat) set the ball of the opposition rolling. In his usual fiery way Mr. K. F. Nariman exposed thread-bare the egregious hypocrisy of Government. He openly charged the Finance Member and his colleagues with having broken their promises. Proceeding, Mr. Nariman appealed to the House to reject the Bill without ceremony.

Mr. J. B. Petit, in a sober speech, earnestly, pleaded that the Bill should be given a fresh lease of life for one more year after which it should see its last. Following the lead given by Mr. Petit, several other speakers, expressed their willingness to support the Bill if only its duration was to run for another year.

As a shrewd businessman, the Finance Member foresaw the fate of his Bill if it was put to the House in the form in which it had been brought. After a considerable hesitation he at last realised that the only prudent and expedient course for him was to climb down from his high heights and accede to the demand of the House. After a tough fight, the Finance Member agreed to amend the Bill in such a way as to extend its duration for one more year.

In its amended form, the Bill was carried through all its three readings.

PROCEEDING IN DETAILS

As the motions to reduce or omit grants were not printed in time, the House proceeded to discuss the Government bills after the interpellations of the day had been disposed of.

INDIAN STAMP ACT AMENDING BILL.

The Finance Member then moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922. The statement of objects and reasons says:

The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed to enhance the Stamp Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for four years in the first instance from the 1st April 1922, and if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary its life was to be extended. Bills making the Act permanent were introduced in the session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which met in February 1926 and in February 1927, but each time the Legislative Council agreed to an extension of the Act by one year only. The result of six years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of Stamp Fees which is enacted in the measure, and it is therefore proposed to continue the Act. This will bring the Act into line with similar Acts in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab."

After briefly narrating the history of the Stamp Act since its coming into existence in the year 1922, the Finance Member proceeded to discuss why and how it was absolutely necessary that the Act should continue. When the Act came for amendment in the previous year, the Government had proposed that the Act should permanently remain on the statute book. There was, however, a strong opposition in the House against the continuance of the Act and as usual Government succumbed. He had no hesitation in assuring the House that there was no breach of any undertaking in introducing the bill. The reasons why the bill should remain on the Statue book were not far to seek. From the financial standpoint of view it was necessary that the bill should continue.

Proceeding, the Finance Member informed the House that the Taxation Enquiry Comittee had recommended that the stamps should not be taken as a source of central revenue.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat), opposing the motion, contended that instead of burdening the people of the Presidency with an additional taxation, the Government should effect retrenchment by reducing the expenditure on officers in several departments. Retrenchment and not taxation ought to be the motto of the Government. In the course of his speech, Mr. Shivadasani charged the Government with misappropriating the revenue which they were deriving from a certain tank in his district and using it for the repairs of some other tanks elsewhere.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary rose to a point of order and brought to the notice of the President that the speaker had used the word "misappropriation" which was objectionable. Mr. Shivadasani explained by saying that he had used the word not in its usual penal code sense but what he meant by that word was that Government were wrongly appropriating the money.

Proceeding, the speaker warned the Government against the consequences of the high-handed policy which they were pursuing in Bardoli. If the people in Bardoli resorted to a campaign of Satyagraha, he pointed out, the responsibility of that course would lie on the shoulders of the Government.

The telling and incisive opposition to the bill came from Mr. Lalji Naranji. It was sad to find, he proceeded, that the non-official members were not seen in strong numbers in their places when such a reactionary measure was brought before the House. Such a measure, he added, should have been justified only if the Government had made out a convincing case that they had done everything possible to bring about a complete retrenchment, or else if they had proved that the potent resources of the Presidency had been completely exhausted. Had the Government proved any of those two things? As such the Government did not deserve the support of the House for the continuance of that bill. The Finance Member's speech, the speaker contended, had not given any indication to show that Government had done everything which they could have and should have done to reduce the expenditure. The Retrenchment Committee, he pointed out, had recommended a total retrenchment of Rs. 76,19,815 in General Administration, Agriculture, Excise, Revenue, Police and Public Woks Departments. But what did they find in the blue book? To what extent had the wishes of the Retrenchment Committee been carried out by the Government? Instead of trying to meet the committee's wishes, the Government had gone on adding to the expenditure and still they were asked to give their assent to a permanent taxation.

WHAT THE TAXATION MEANT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji significantly remarked that the Government members danced to the tune of the Government so long as they were secure in their seats but when they got away from Government benches, they invariably became the staunchest opponents of Government because of their previous close association with all the manoeuvres of the Government. (Laughter). He hoped that the Finance Member would also follow in the foot-steps of retired Government officials like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah. (Loud laughter). The taxation which the Government were trying to impose was a taxation intended for running the extravagant departments like the B.D.D. The speaker boldly flung it at the teeth of the Government that the House was not going to support the Government for the passage of that bill. He was aware, he remarked, of the powers of persuasion of which the Government were the past masters. He knew also that they could secure the support of some of the non-official members of the House by any means, fair or foul. (Non-official laughter).

SUKKAR BARRAGE.

Dealing with the Sukkar Barrage scheme, the speaker slashingly attacked the Government for creating a class of big and privileged zemindars at the cost of general tax-

(Continued on page 10)

LEGALITY OF SECTION 144

"MAGISTRATE HAD JURISDICTION TO ISSUE IT"

CANNOT BREACH OF PEACE BE MET BY 107 C, P. C.

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Arguing his petition filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate questioning the legality of the order under Section 144 C P.C. passed on the general public Mr. K. K. Pokker said that if the Magistrate anticipated a breach of peace he could have resorted to Section 107 C.P.C. An order under Section 144 without specifying the area of operation and the names of persons on whom it was intended to be served was illegal and ultra vires.

Mr. T. R. Venkatraina Sastri, Advocate General, arguing in support of the Magistrate's order, explained that the order prohibited only hartal and not boycott of the Simon Commission. The prohibitory order was only in reference to public places and Government did not mind what any one did on a private place. The Magistrate had jurisdiction to issue it. The public were at liberty to give evidence before the Simon Commission or express their opinion freely about the Commission.

The Magistrate will pass orders to-morrow.—A. P.

PATRONISING VILLAGERS.

"GO BACK" ARCHES GREET EVERYWHERE.

GUNTUR, Feb. 24.

At 7 in the morning to-day, the Simon Commission drove in cars to Reddipalem, nine miles off Guntur, passing through villages and sandy puntas. The Commissioners visited Christian huts and Government-aided elementary school in Pathereddi palem. Everywhere black flags and "Go Back" arches were sighted, while welcome arches also here and there greeted the Commission.—Free Press.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR COMMISSION'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

There is no truth in the rumour that the Madras Police will be superseded by the military on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival in Madras. Reserve Police drafted from various parts of the Presidency will patrol the city to protect life and property from any possible hooliganism.—A. P.

A PRINTERS PETITION AGAINST MAGISTERAIL ORDER

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Arguments were heard to-day on the petition filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate praying for rescinding the Order 144 on behalf of Mr. Balasubramaniaa Mudaliar, Printer and Publisher in Madras The petioner's counsel presented's supplemental petition stating that the order affected the petitioner in his calling. He contended that if a breach was apprehended the State had ample resource to prevent such a breach. To prohibit him from earning his living by printing and publishing notices and leaflets pertaining to hartal was illegal. Arguments on behalf of the police will be heard tomorrow.—Free Press.

ORDER AGAINST GEORGE JOSEPH

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

The Kumbhakonam Bar Association at its meeting held yesterday threw out a resolution welcoming Sir John Simon as a lawyer by 11 votes to 3.

Hartal arrangements are being proceeded with in Madura and it is believed that orders under Section 144 will be served on Mr. George Joseph and Mr. A. Vaidyanath Aiyer.—Free Press.

RAID ON CHINESE QUARTERS

PRESENCE OF UNREGISTERED PERSONS

HAVE THEY TRAVELLED STEALTHILY?

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Plain clothes police simultaneously raided the Chinese quarters in London, Cardiff, Liverpool, and other Lancashire towns and ports and took census of the Chinese with the object of discovering a large number of unregistered persons. It is believed that these unregistered persons are members of Chinese crews on vessels coming to England or smuggled in by them after being hidden in ships' cargo during voyage. The Chinese evidently got wind of the presence of the police in some neighbourhoods, and managed to disappear, the names of several persons in Liverpool were taken.—Reuter.

ARREST OF MOROCCAN COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Casablanca.—Three leaders of the Communist Party in Morocco were arrested at Rabat, Casablanca and Meknes respectively.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENTS IN WIRELESS

MR. MARCONI'S PREDICTION

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. G. Marconi predicted sensational developments in the field of Wireless within the next two or three years, including the substitution of facsimile transmission for Morse and wireless telephony with all the Dominions. He would be arranging telephony and facsimile transmission between England and Canada in a month or two. Technically the whole thing could be completed in a few months, but Government was controlling the authority. He mentioned that beam services would shortly be working with France, Germany, the United States of America and Japan.—Reuter.

COMMISSION OF CONCILIATION

SUGGESTION FOR CREATION AT GENEVA

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Arbitration and Security Committee has abandoned the idea of a general arbitration treaty in favour of bilateral treaties "It is inexpedient to attempt to draw up in advance a list of measures for preserving the international peace", declared Lord Cushendon submitting the proposal to the Committee. He contended that the League Covenant had created a measure of security, its articles were generally capable of preventing war and the members of the League of Nations could more easily exert common will to peace within the framework of the Covenant because the instrument did not provide a rigid code of procedure for the settlement of international crisis.

Lord Cushendon advocated regional treaties for States who did not find adequate security within the Covenant and intimated that the British Empire could not accept arbitration without reservations. He was ready to submit justifiable cases to arbitration and suggested the creation of a Commission of Conciliation on the Canadian and American model, for the settlement of political questions.—Reuter.

NO HARTAL IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

The Simon Commission Boycott Committee at its special meeting resolved not to hold any demonstration on the arrival here of the Commission on Sunday although there would be public meetings.

Government have published a press communique on the hartal of February 3rd thanking all those who were on the side of peace and order and assuring the public of Government's determination to protect life and property from attacks during the Commission's visit.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT SELF-GOVERNING INDIA

"INHERENTLY NON-SENSICAL IN CONCEPTION"!

"NEW STATESMAN'S" EFFUSIONS

IF THE ENGLISH LEFT INDIA..?

LONDON, Feb. 24.

"New Statesman" says that the Assembly's decision will be regretted by every friend of India in Britain. The paper describes it as a piteous act almost of childish defiance. The futility of the debate is emphasised by Pandit Motilal Nehru's demand for complete independence which he would never have dared to make if he was not sure it would never be granted. The paper expresses the opinion that an independent Self-Governing India is an "inherently nonsensical conception" equivalent to Self-Governing Europe. If the English left India, it would break up instantly and all Nehrus would disappear in impotent obscurity. "Indian politics eventually [illegible]

ASSEMBLY AND COMMISSION

"UNFORTUNATE, BUT NOT FATAL

LONDON, Feb. 24.

"Saturday Review" expresses the opinion that the Legislative Assembly's boycott decision is unfortunate but in no way fatal. It adds that whatever non-co-operation may do the Commission will be able to secure ample Indian evidence. The Journal adds that the real difficulty is that the Indian problem can be solved, if at all, only by the treatment of dyarchy too drastic to be likely to commend itself to the Commission. Government of India of parliament yet the audacity might have the results denied to the policy of tinkering. If the Commission recommended the scrapping of dyarchy and building upon the foundations better understood by Indians, genuine progress in Self-Government might eventually be made.—Reuter.

ans utterances have no real relation either to the present or prospective facts of the situation.—Reuter.

"POCKET EDITION OF SIMON COMMISSION"

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST RAILWAY BOARD

DEMAND FOR ITS ABOLITION

SIR GEORGE RAINEY'S FEEBLE DEFENCE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

"The pocket edition of Simon Commission" was the compendious condemnation of the Railway Board by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The phrase caught on and was repeated in the lobbies and even Sir George Rainy did not resent at it. The apt description was given when Mr. Jamnadas moved a censure cut of the Railway Board's demand to the ridiculous figure of one rupee. It was a constitutional protest against not only the exclusion of Indians on the Railway Board but also of the racial character of the administration on the railways from top to bottom. The debate, therefore, ranged on a variety of subjects and the occasion more or less offered an opportunity for the back benchers to air local grievances, which they failed to do on the day alloted to the general discussion, thanks to the abrupt termination of the sitting for want of quorum. There was all round agreement among the nationalists that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion must be supported, but the Independents were not exactly of this frame of mind. There was considerable vascillation on their part whether to vote with the Swarajists and Nationalists into what President Patel described, if the motion had been carried, as abolition of the Railway Board. Moreover, in the afternoon both Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas were absent and this enabled the rank and file of the party to have a little bit of [illegible] mination; but it so happ[illegible] either remained neutral [illegible] Government. Among the [illegible] Moulvi Mahomed Yakub and Raj[illegible] nafarali Khan. At the same time there was not much fervour of obstruction noticed among the non-official parties as a whole. Even then Sir Hari Singh who on the Simon Commission debate voted with Government entered to-day in the popular lobbies. To-day the answer is that the Nationalist party is shortly to decide whether this diseased limb should be amputated from the party or not.

The debate, however, was very interesting and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had given it an interesting start by painting on the canvas one cartoon after another, as Sir George Rainy remarked, of his speech. Mr. Chetty narrowed the criticism to the wagon policy of the Government and found European non-officials headed by Mr. Sykes partially in agreement with his criticism. After that back-benchers were having the field until Colonel Gidney gave life to the debate when, by cradling himself into poetry, he abused as "disgraceful" the conduct of the Swarajists for wasting public time only on one central charge that no Indian had been appointed on the Railway Board. Evidently the representative of the Anglo-Indian community had forgotten to take note of the presence of Mr. Neogy whose views on the alleged Indianisation of railways are well-known. Mr. Neogy gave several home-thrusts to Col. Gidney and asked if it was not right that when Indianisation was being demanded "Gidneyisation" was proceeding merrily along. A Moslem member from East Bengal resented more than Colonel Gidney himself Mr. Neogy's remarks about preferential and disproportionate treatment being given to the mixed race instead of to the pure race. But before he had expressed this resentment by seeking the President's ruling, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya was on his feet denouncing amidst the applause of the Madras benches that the Madras Presidency was unanimously for the total abolition of the Railway Board for having treated that part of India as a cinderella in all calculations of the Railway Board.

Sir George Rainy made a very feeble reply; but on the point of appointing an Indian on the Railway Board he was emphatic and unambiguous. "So long as I am the member for railways, I shall take the best available man, although the question of appointing an Indian must be settled some time or another". This was more bureaucratic than the denial last year of Sir Charles Innes that he ever gave any assurance that an Indian would be appointed and for this reply, the Railway Member claimed praise and not censure. But as the Nationalist forces were not strong in numbers and party also because of the absence of the support from the Independent bloc the censure cut was defeated by a majority of twelve votes.

PROCEEDING IN DETAILS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The voting on demands for Railway grants commenced to-day in the Legislative Assembly. Lobby conversations indicated that the Swarajists would vote against the first head "Railway Board." The Swarajists will continue to participate in the detailed discussion on the Budget, but will concentrate on a few select items.—A. P.

At question time, Mr. N. M. Joshi was informed by Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary, that an Indian had been appointed to the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States.

RAILWAY BOARD CENSURED.

Sir George Rainy moved a demand for a grant of Rs. 11,00,000 in respect of the Railway Board.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta made a censure motion reducing the amount of the grant to one rupee. He observed that the Railway Board was a pocket edition of the Simon Commission. (Laughter). It carried on its programme without the opinion of the House. He complained of the non-appointment of an Indian on the Board in spite of promises given and opportunities having arisen.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked if a European member of the Indian Civil Service, after mismanaging finance could become the Governor of a Province, if another European member of the same service could handle archaeology one day industries another day and so on, was it a difficult thing for an Indian to be appointed a member of the Railway Board. Surely then in Government's opinion, an Indian to be appointed a member of the Railway Board was yet to be born. (Laughter). Alluding to Indianisation of the superior Railway Services Mr. Mehta said that it was not correct to say that forty-two Indians had been appointed permanently for they were under probation. Th efigures given by the Railway Member were misleading. (Sir George Rainy nodded dissent). As a result of the appeal issued by him and other members of the Railway Standing Finance Committee there were shoals of representations received from those who were competent to fill appointments in the Railway Services but these had been turned out for reasons which could not stand scrutiny. A special claims officer had been brought from England for the G.I.P. Railway when this work could be better managed by an Indian. Even for publicity work no Indian talent had been tapped.

VIOLATION OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The Railway Board's policy in regard to wagon purchase had been such that Indian industry had been nearly ruined. He feared that one of the results of the separation of Railway Finance had been to take away from the House powers which it enjoyed before for in the name of reappropriation the Railway Board was sanctioning projects which had never been scrutinised before. Such expenditure was criminal misappropriation. Concluding Mr. Mehta said the reduction of expenditure was an eyewash. The so-called surpluses were a premium on extravagance and inefficiency.

Mr. Chetty supporting the cut confined himself to criticising the policy of Government in regard to the wagon industry which he said was a violation of terms of the Assembly's instructions approved by the Government themselves in 1924. As a result of the Tariff Board's report, Government undertook to give a subsidy to the wagon industry in India in 1926. Manufacturers in India were in a position to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers but there came the startling announcement that no more wagons were required for the railways. Government must bring about a change of policy which would help Indian manufacturers of wagons.—

DEFENCE OF WAGON POLICY.

Mr. Sykes agreed with Mr. Chetty in many respects, but he regretted that he could not vote with Mr. Chetty as the cut was to reduce the Railway Board's demand to one rupee. Mr. Chetty had raised the question of the wagon policy. Mr. Sykes quoted a recent railway advertisement regarding under-frames for which tenders were called. He hoped orders would be placed for them in this country if the prices were considered satisfactory. The feeling of the House

(Continued on next page.)

AFGHAN PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND.

QUEEN MARY PERSONALLY SUPERVISING.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Although some details of Afghan Royalty's programme in England are still awaiting the decision of King Amanullah on certain points work is progressing to ensure the visitors very warm reception in London. Two entire floors of the Claridge's Hotel where they would stay as guests of Government on the conclusion of their stay at the Buckingham Palace, have been reserved for the King and Queen of Afghanistan. The first floor is completely set apart for their Majesties' drawing rooms, reception rooms etc., and all have been decorated and refurnished with a special addition of valuable bibelots rugs, lamps, etc. The second floor is allotted to the entourage. These suites have already been occupied before by several kings and other heads of States visiting London. The whole of the first floor of the Afghan Legation has been transformed into royal dining room for the occasion of the Afghan banquet to their Majesties the King and Queen of Britain.—Reuter.

WARM RECEPTION AWAITING

SCENE OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR

LONDON, Feb. 23.

According to the "Evening Standard" the Queen is personally supervising the arrangements at the Buckingham Palace for the reception and entertainment of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan. A magnificent display forming a scene of Oriental splendour is being prepared in the suite of seven rooms which is reserved for the Afghan King and Queen. Jade and other valuable ornaments, esplendent Oriental carpets, and other articles of furniture are being brought from Windsor and elsewhere. The suite is known as Belgian Suite because it was first prepared for the late King Leopold and has always been reserved for very important visitors. It is shut off from the rest of the Palace and has a separate entrance and superb pictures and priceless tapestries. It will be lavishly decorated with Afghan colours.—Reuter.

"POCKET EDITION OF SIMON COMMISSION"

(Continued from previous page.)

was against State manufacture except in unavoidable circumstances, and he thought Mr. Chetty was a little inconsistent in deprecating in one breath Government competition with private enterprise and in another urging the manufacture of locomotives by the Peninsular Company.

Mr. Chetty explained that he wanted the State to give the lead on this point as private enterprise was not likely to come in.

Mr. Sykes maintained that Government orders for locomotives would never be sufficient to keep the concern going and that the Peninsular Company which the Railway Board had taken over was reconstructed to suit the wagon production and that very little was left of it for purposes of locomotive manufacture.

At this stage Sir Darcy Lindsay, one of the Panel of Chairmen, was applauded as he temporarily occupied the Chair.

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

Mr. B. Das held that the State must undertake the manufacture so long as Indian nationals could not float companies for the purpose. He complained that the Indian Stores Department was not encouraged by the Railway Board, that Government had violated their pledges of reviewing the separation of Railway from general finance, that the Indian staff on the Railway Board had decreased, that the Commerce Member was never an Indian because the European commercial interests would not agree to it, and that it was therefore necessary every year to vote down the Railway Board grant as a protest till the situation improved.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar criticised the policy of the Railway Board in arranging freights so as to foster foreign industry and stagnate indigenous industries. He also questioned the advisability of ordering steel sleepers from the Continent of Europe where steel was not used for such purposes and urged the use of wooden sleepers as cheaper and more comfortable for railway journeys.

HIGH SALARIES OF EUROPEANS.

Mr. Nilakantha Das said the whole of the railway administration was for strategic and military purpose and was therefore kept under the control of the ruling class for the sake of political emergencies. Referring to Indianisation he objected to payment of high salaries to railway staff based on foreign standard of living. True Indianisation, he declared, was fixing of remunerations on Indian standard and Indian conditions. If a foreigner was employed as an expert he would not grudge any salary in his case. He drew attention to the deplorable state of third class passengers. In one compartment which was meant for thirty-four he once counted 114 passengers. This occured often on practically all lines.

RAILWAY BOARD AN AUTOCRATIC BODY.

Mr. Aney characterised the Railway Board as an autocratic body. There must be at least two Indian members to give it proper direction from the Indian point of view.

Sir Victor Sassoon: Elected by this Assembly?

Mr. Aney: I don't say that. There is nothing bad in that. They would have the confidence of the House and the country if elected by the Assembly. It would not be difficult to find one or two Indians from the staff.

Haji Abdullah Kasim complained that sleepers were still ordered from Germany although a bill giving preference to British steel was passed last year. He pleaded for preference to Indian sleepers.

Mr. Haji then spoke in detail on several aspects of the Railway administration when he was called to order by the President who stated that only general questions could be brought forward in order to support the motion that there should be no Railway Board. Mr. Chetty asked if that ruling meant that if the motion was carried there would be no discussion on the Railway Board.

The President: There would be if the Railway Board remains in spite of your vote.

Colonel Gidney opposed the motion of Mr. Mehta and severely criticised the [redacted] of Swarajists and others who want[redacted] with the entire Railway Board on [redacted] that there was no Indian [redacted]

[redacted]aga Iyer described the policy of [redacted]way Board as based on racial consideration and added that the position and prospects of Indians were much less than those of Anglo-Indians.

M. L. A. HARASSED.

Mr. Neogy protested that when that side of the Assembly had been pressing for indianisation the "Gidneyisation" had been proceeding merrily. That was why perhaps Colonel Gidney did not want to vote against the Railway Board. What they wanted was a pureblooded Indian on the Railway Board. As an instance of the racial character of the railway administration he referred to a little harassment he had to experience at the hands of railway officials when he was recently travelling on railways. He had a first class ticket but yet he was asked by a railway official to go into the second class. His only sin was that he had not at least two pillowcases which he could improvise as trousers and pass at least as Anglo-Indian.

Mr. Pandya opposed the existence of the Railway Board because Madras Presidency had always got the worst treatment at the hands of the Railway Board in the matter of railway expenditure and programmes.

Sir George Rainey assured Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that all the railway projects of any magnitude were being invariably placed before the watchdog of the Assembly namey the Standing Finance Committee for railways.

Mr. Mehta: Not always.

Sir George Rainy: That is our intention as to what ought to be done. He regretted that Mr. Chetty by raising the important question of waggons in the course of an omnibus prevented a fair discussion on it. Even admitting that his criticisms were right that was not sufficient argument for providing the Railway Board with one rupee for the year. Pandit Nilkanthadas had his own opinion of Indianisation on one rupee a year standard. He wondered if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would agree to accept that standard. However let that time come and let them both settle the question of standard. The central point of the grievance was the non-appointment of an Indian on the Railway Board. On this Sir Charles Innes repudiated certain charges. On going through that debate last year he had learnt to speak very little and when his friends like Lala Lajpat Rai had no faith in the 'bona fides' of Government what did it matter what he said? (laughter). But the matter was exceedingly important and must be constantly kept under the consideration in the hope that in one way or another something might be done to meet the obviously strong wish of the House. Sir George added "As long as I am in charge of railways I shall get the best man. Let there be so ambiguity about it. It is necessary if the Board is to work properly that members should definitely qualify by expert knowledge and experience to perform a very difficult task especially as the responsibilities of the railway administration are daily growing but the mover has asked that the Board must be condemned root and branch. It seems to be extraordinary even in this unusual debate that no mention had been made of the fact behind all our proposals---cheap and efficient transportation. I want the House to compare the position of the railway administration to-day with what it was six years ago. I challenge any member to-day that the administration of railways has failed during this period (cheers). I say the position is improving every day and far from deserving censure the Board deserves in many respects the highest praise.

The censure motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was defeated by forty votes against fifty-two.

Mr. Kunzru then raised a debate on racial distinction in the subordinate services. The debate was not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow when this and other amendments would be discussed. The Railway Board's grant has not yet been finally sanctioned.---A. P.

READ YOUR HISTORY ARIGHT

WHAT THEY DID IN EGYPT AND IRAQ?

BOYCOTT DISCUSSION IN U.P COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day Mr. Mukandilal (Swarajist, Deputy President) moved a resolution on the Simon Commission which was textually the same as that carried in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant. He argued that British had since 1919 turned a deaf ear to Indias legitimate demands and aspirations, that self-determination was the birthright of India, that the Commission was only an eyewash, that the British Cabinet had already at certain conclusion regarding India, that commission was out only to widen communal and other differences which already existed to the misfortune of India and that Indians only reply to Lord Birkenheads insolent threats would be their utter indifference to the activities of the Statutory Commission. He told the Muslim members that Hindus and Muslims in India could expect much more from each other than from all the British Commissions.

Mr. Mirza Sajjad Ali Khan nominated member failed to see any reason why an impartial commission of enquiry should be boycotted purely because of its composition In his opinion it was difficult to have a commission truly representative of India's numerous interests.

Pandit Badri Dutt Pande 'Swarajist) was firmly of opinion that if any section or community aspired to gain small benefits by co-operating with the commission it would not only mar the prospects of India as a whole but also ruin its own bigger interests. For the benefit of Muslim members who had issued a manifesto against boycott Mr. Pandey mentioned the part played by Britain against Morocco, Tripoly, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Iraq.

Mr George Lambert, the Finance Member advised the Council not to take a hasty decision in regard to its attitude towards the Statutory Commission. As affairs stood at present he would advance no arguments for or against the resolution. His only suggestion was that no decision should be taken on the matter just at present because there was no occasion for it. This council would not be asked to elect any committee to sit with the commission until August or September next. There was no knowing what further developments might take place between now and then. In the world of politics the unexpected did happen now and again.

The Council was adjourned at this stage and the debate postponed till to-morrow.

A TRAGIC BLUNDER.

ADVICE TO SIMON COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Statutory Commission's absence during the last week's debate in the Legislative Assembly was a tragic blunder, is the opinion of the "New Leader." It adds that standing by fine shades and nice feelings of conventional etiquette, will not take the Simon Commission any length in the difficult task and the sooner they get off their perch the better.—Reuter.

MR. HARVEY'S SERVICES

MADRAS TO BENEFIT.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall on Friday, the following interesting interpellations were put and answered:—

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount was contributed by them towards the amount spent by the Government of India in the despatch of Indian troops to, or their maintenance in, China during the last war in China; (b) if so, how much?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) No. (b) Does not arise.

QUESTIONS ABOUT MR. HARVEY.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the department in which Mr. Harvey of the Harvey-Nariman case is serving at present; (b) his present salary; (c) his present age; (d) how many years it is possible for him to serve Government before retiring from service?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Mr. Harvey was serving in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Department and has proceeded on leave with effect from the 3rd January 1928. (b) Mr. Harvey's pay, when he proceeded on leave, was Rs. 2,150 plus compensatory local allowance of Rs. 225 and overseas pay £13-6-8. (c) 42 years. (d) Mr. Harvey belongs to the Madras Puplic Works Department and will, on return from leave, revert to that Government(He can serve the Madras Government for another thirteen years.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

PRINCE OF WALES SPEECH RECEIVED WITH OVATION

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Proposing the principal toast at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Shipping at Guildhall the Prince of Wales making his first public speech under the new title of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets" received a striking ovation. His Royal Highness thanking the audience stated that the King was much pleased with the reception given to his new title of which he was very proud as it Associated him with a still closer branch of the national life to which Britain owed the foundation of her commercial pre-eminence.—Reuter's Special.

"PROMOTE PEOPLES HAPPINESS"

VICEREGAL MESSAGE TO NEW NABHA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

At Dehradun on the 23rd instant the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States delivered the following kharita from the Viceroy to Maharaja Pratapsingh of Nabha:—"It gives me great pleasure to inform Your Highness that His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India has been pleased to recognise you as the ruler of Nabha State. I offer Your Highness my hearty congratulations on your succession to the gadi of Nabha State and pray that your Highness may live long to rule over your people and promote their prosperity." A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Lisbon.—A party of suspected conspirators assassinated two police detectives who were investigating their activities.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Berlin.—An official statement denies reports that the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Hergt in his speech at the reception to King Amanullah said that Afghanistan had to fight unceasingly for her security and independence and that King Amanullah's reception at Berlin was less Impressive than at Paris or Rome. It also denies that he referred to the Treaty of Versailles and says that what Dr. Hergt said amounted to the fact that the German people were still suffering from the effects of the war and must therefore maintain an attitude of dignity and restraint in their manifestations. It is emphasised that Germany welcomes the visit of King Amanullah with the greatest pleasure and that relations between Germany and Afghanistan are founded on mutual sympathy and real friendship.

At the municipal luncheon at Town Hall, Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Afghanistan were presented with an album of views of Berlin as memento of the visit. They afterwards visited the technical High School and attended a gala performance of Jazz opera in evening.—Reuter.

"BOYCOTT A CLOOSSAL BLUNDER"

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO MASSES

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S ETERNAL VERITIES!

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Maharajth of Burdwar in an article in the "Daily News" states emphatically that Indian politicians are making a great mistake, possibly a colossal blunder, in withholding support from the Statutory Commission. He challenges any of the party leaders to say that India is really in a position to become independent and to be divested of foreign rule. He expresses the opinion that this is a psychological moment to try to create a calm atmosphere in India and not to lose sympathies of the various parties in the British Parliament by creating an agitation against the Commission which will only have evil effects.

EXHORTATION TO LEADERS.

The Maharajah exhorts political leaders to remember that the British Government have not only a legal and political responsibility to India but a moral responsibility to the masses. He has hitherto not seen a party in India really serious in efforts to uplift these masses. He concludes by saying it is easy to agitate against writings like Miss Mayo's "Mother India," but it is difficult to deny that some of those evils exist and every right thinking Indian should put his sholdor to the wheel and eradicate the evils and remove the stigma on the motherland by co-operating with the British who, in spite of their shortcomings, are and will continue to be the best friends of India.—Reuter.

BRITISH CAPITAL AND INDIA

EFFECT OF POLITICAL AGITATION

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Maharajah of Burdwan interviewed by Reuter developing his warning to Indians against the boycott of the Statutory Commission pointed out that British capital which was still essential for the development of India had become shy in recent years and the position would be much worse if further political agitation and the cult of hatred spread throughout India.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMERCE ANXIOUS ABOUT INDIAN POLITICS

"WE SHOULD ASSIST TO CREATE STABLE FUTURE FOR INDIA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24

Sir George Godfrey who was to-day elected president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year in the course of a short speech said: "I shall have to face difficut problems connected with the future of India and this Chamber will have to have a keen and careful watch on the change of political developments. As a chamber we have to watch those far larger commercial interests which may become involved and which may even be threatened. The duty of the chamber is to build up and construct a new constitution and to take part on the political side. We must be prepared and be ready with our ideas and be able to put them forward when called upon to do so and outside the Chamber there is no reason why one and all should not take part in assisting the creation of some stable future for this country."—A. P.

'FRIENDLY EXPRESSIONS" OF WELCOME.

COMMISSIONERS' OWN ACCOUNT

GUNTUR, Feb. 23.

A communique issued by the Simon Commission, says:

At the stations en route to Guntur from Calcutta, the Commission continued to receive friendly expressions of welcome. On its entry into the Presidency at Rambha, it was met by the Raja of Kallikota, M.L.C., and others. At Berhampore, it was welcomed by deputations from the Genjam District People's Association, the Oriya Association and the Kalinga Association, and by members of the District and Taluqa Boards and of the Municipality of Berhampore. During the brief halt of the Commission at Bezwada, the representatives of the Viswakarman community garlanded the Chairman and members.—A. P.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY

MR GEORGE JOSEPHS PROTEST

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Mr. George Joseph in the course of a statement to the press protests against the futility and mockery of the enquiry into the hartal disturbance. The movement for the hartal, he says was killed by the highhandedness of the Presidency Magistrate and the pusillanimity of the Boycott Committee and now there is the precious enquiry. The Committee has not said a word whether there is to be a hartal or no on the 26th instant. The public is waiting just for that sign and nothing else. If the Committee has compunction enough, it must go with the hartal otherwise it must frankly confess that it has been beaten and frankly call off the hartal Mr. Joseph asks the public of Madras not to appear before the Committee.

GUNTUR COLLECTORS UNPOPULARITY

GUNTUR, Feb. 24.

It is understood that Mr. A. C. Duff, the Collector of Guntoor, is transferred to Vizagapatam and Mr. Beadley is posted here. This sudden transfer is talked of as being due to his unpopularity in the district.—Free Press.

LABOUR'S DEFEAT

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS IN ILFORD

LONDON, Feb 24.

Ilford by-election caused by death of Sir Frederick Wise has resulted as follows:

Sir George Hamilton (Conservative) 18,269.

A. S. Comyns Carr, K. C. (Liberal) 13,621

C. R. Degmuchy (Labour) 8,922.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS

FINAL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Tokyo.—The final election results are:—Seiyukai 221 seats; Minseito 214. Each party is strenuously canvassing for the support of the Independents.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAS PRESENT TO CAPT. HINKLER

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce announced today that the Commonwealth Government would ask Cap. Hinklar to accept £2,000 as memento of his great flight.—Reuter.

VOLCANO IRRUPTION IN JAPAN

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Tokyo.—With deafening roar Asamayama the largest active volcano in Japan 85 miles from Tokyo erupted yesterday noon for the first time in eight years. Huge boulders were hurled from the crater. Property in surrounding villages has been severely damaged. Inhabitants were terrified, but no casualties are hitherto reported.—Reuter.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S SILENCE DURING COMMISSION DEBATE

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT

DELHI, Feb. 23.

With regard to the report circulated in the press that Sir Mahomed Habibullah deliberately refrained from taking part in yesterday's discussion in the Council of State on Simon Commission and that while the joint Cabinet responsibility precluded him from openly siding against the official decision it gave him the fullest right to maintain silence, however inconvenient to the authorities, the Associated Press is in a position to state that this report is without foundation. It was considered desirable to allow full scope to non-official members to express their views. The Home Secretary who was in charge of the resolution was the only member who spoke on the Treasury bench. The Hon. Mr. Crerar the Home Member who was present throughout the discussion did not speak. It was therefore not considered necessary for the Leader of the House to speak. He was however prepared to take part in the discussion if it became necessary.—A. P.

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

KURLA NON-BRAHMIN YOUTHS' SUPPORT

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Non-Brahmin Association Kurla, Dr. R. G. Pradhan presiding, a resolution proposed by Mr. Bandal strongly supporting the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism and her marriage with Sir Tukorjee Rao of Indore was unanimously adopted. The meeting further supported and fully appreciated the attitude taken by Shree Shivajee Maratha Mission, Poona regarding the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism.

"LINK BURMA WITH INDIA"

WOES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

RAILWAY BUDGET IN COUNCIL OF STATE

SIR G. RAINEY'S ASSURANCES.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

To-day's sitting of the Council of State was devoted to a general discussion of the Railway Budget. Mr. P. C. D. Chari held that the Railway budget on the whole was satisfactory. The proposed reduction in the rates and taxes, however, would not help the peasantry and the poor classes. Mr. Chari entered a strong plea for the linking up of India with Burma by railway. It was a distance of only 240 miles, a distance less than many feeder lines now working profitably. Government should lose no time in establishing Indo-Burmese railway connection which would mean closer social and political intercourse between Burma and the rest of the Indian provinces. Proceeding the speaker advocated Burmanisation of the Burma Railways so that the people of Burma might not be deprived of the advantage of railway service. He expressed the opinion that the remodelling of the railway workshops in the country should be carried out in such a way that India might be able to turn out all sorts of locomotive materials wanted for the railways and there would be no need for depending on foreign articles. Concluding Mr. Chari reiterated the plea of Indian members of the Legislature for the appointment of Indian members on the Railway Board.

WOES OF 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Rai Nalini Nath Sett Bahadur declared that although the Railway budget might be said to be satisfactory from the official point of view, it was not so from the people's point of view. The amount provided for provision of amenities for the lower class passengers with a view to improving the conditions of their travel, was not sufficient. At present third class passengers were huddled together like so many bags of merchandise into compartments sometimes without even proper seating accommodation. They had at places to wait in station yards or on the roadside before entraining. Many E. I. Railway stations had no waiting rooms for this class of passengers. Concluding Rai Nalini Sett strongly pleaded for Indianisation of the railway services and the appointment of Indian members on the Railway Board.

Sir Umar Hayatkhan felt that sufficient attention was not being paid to link the N. W. F. Province with the Punjab. The speaker drew the attention of the railway authorities to the growing motor competition with the Railways which, among other things, he attributed to the conveniences offered by the buses.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy said that the separation of the railway budget from the general budget had been amply justified by the results of the last three years, the more so in view of the general trade depression and dislocation of commerce in the country. He, however, urged that events in the country demanded early re-examination of the convention. He commended reduction in petrol, oilseed and other freights but suggested that distinction in long and short distance freights should be made and higher charges be levied for the carriage of goods for export. Claims for freight reduction on cotton and textile goods were also urged.

Mr. Gray (Burma, Official) associated himself with the plea of Mr. Chari for establishing an Indo-Burma railway connection. He, however, took exception to Mr. Chari's remarks that travelling conditions in Burma railways were worse than in India.

Nawab Muzamil Ullah Khan as Chairman of a District Board warned the railways against the severe competition of the buses which were a nuisance to the public. He appealed to the Railway Board to start short railway lines in the districts.

CHECK EXPORT OF OILSEEDS.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said the Central Advisory Railway Board should not be a nominal body as it now was, and he hoped there would be a little more activity in this Board in the future. He endorsed the observations of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, suggesting a proper check on the export of oilseeds. The Railways in Madras had not yet been taken over by the Government, and he considered that the fares of the South Indian and the M. & S. M. Railways were excessive. Referring to the reduction in third rlass fare Mr. Ramdas Pantulu pointed out that there was a considerable proportion of passengers who travelled less than fifty miles and he feared that the bulk of the population would not benefit by the proposed reduction.

Nawab Akbar Khan pleaded for the expansion of the railway system in the North-West Frontier Province.

Sir Arthur Froom had very little to complain against this year's railway budget. He attached great importance to the Railway Reserve Fund and he congratulated Sir George Rainey, and his colleagues for building up a reserve of sixteen crores in a short time.

Lala Ramsaran Dass welcomed the appointment of an Indian to officiate as Secretary to the Railway Board as also reduction in the third class fares, but felt that the concession should be extended up to twenty-five miles which he regarded as the average journey that poor Indians undertook.

Mr. Loknath Mukerjee could not find anything in the budget to congratulate the Railway Member upon. He particularly complained of the scanty comforts provided to third class passengers.

Mr. Kumar Shanker Roy Choudhri drew the attention of Government to the plight of the East Bengal Railway which was working under the great disadvantage of having to compete with steamer companies. He pointed out certain railway projects in East Bengal which Government had announced, but had hitherto failed to carry out their promise.

Sir George Rainey the Railway Member replying to the criticism said it was impossible to deal in detail with subjects of local importance, which without previous notice were difficult to answer. He agreed that reduction of third class passenger rates on only three State railways would not be of particular benefit to the majority of this class of passengers but Government had this year to consider what was possible with the money at their disposal. The effect of the reduction would be that revenue would decrease by 1 1/4 crore representing 2 1/2 per cent. of the gross receipts of these three railways. So this was not an entirely negligible concession. Mr. Chari had asked for the Burmanisation of the Burma Railways. This would be considered when the railways would be taken over after seven months by the State. Regarding the overcrowding of third class passengers he admitted the grievance but it was not possible for for financial reasons to take all the items of such grievances together. They must be dealt with one after another as funds permitted giving precedence to the more urgent ones. He refused to follow the suggestion of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu to reply to the criticisms levelled against the budget in the Assembly yesterday but he assured the House that all grievances would receive consideration.

The Tariff Board's report on the wagon industry will be published by Saturday. The panel of the standing committee on Emigration will consist of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Desikachari, Rai Maninath Sett and three others.

The Council adjourned till Monday for non-official business.—A. P.

TheCross-words Magazine

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"Chronicle" Photo.

The annual rally of the Bombay Girl Guides came off on Thursday. Our photo shows a general view of the rally at the Oval.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

MR. HOOVER BECOMES PROHIBITIONIST

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Washington.—Mr. H. G. Hoover, Commerce Secretary, U.S.A., has proclaimed himself a strong supporter of Prohibition. In a letter to Senator Borah who sent a questionnaire to all the potential presidential candidates, he declares that the United States has undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. This, which is Mr. Hoover's first Prohibition declaration, has caused a sensation, some deeming it a bad policy as it may alienate a large 'Wet' following in the Republican ranks.

STATE OPTION.

It is generally believed that both the Republicans and the Democrats will shelve Prohibition in the election, but Mr. Hoover's announcement probably throws limelight on the problem. The Democrats may possibly adopt Mr. A. L. Smith's system of State option for light wines and beer as a popular counter attraction to the officially 'dry' Republican platform.—Reuter.

FEATURES FOR TO-MORROW'S ISSUE

SOME AMAZING FORECASTS

Do you want to know the condition of India's agriculture and crops, this year?

Do you care to know the activities of Miss Mayo in 1928?

Or, do you desire to know how and why India is going to be "dry"—the United States of the East?

If you do, then read to-morrow's issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" for amazing forecasts. Don't fail to read it.

Another feature of the issue will be the beginning of a very thrilling serial from the pen of Mr. G. B. Phanse.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

COMMITTEE'S REDUCTION OF VESSELS

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Washington.—The House of Representatives Naval Committee has decided to authorise the construction of fifteen cruisers and one air-craft carrier as against seventy-one vessels demanded by Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. The cost of the new programme is estimated at 274 million dollars compared with 740 millions for Mr. Wilbur's programme. Both the figures are exclusive of air-craft and increased personnel. The Committee has decided that the first vessel should be laid down within three years of the passage of the Bill and that the programme must be completed in six years.

POWERS TO PRESIDENT.

The Naval Committee rejected the nine proposed destroyer leaders, thirty-two submarines, and also approved of the proviso that in the event of the United States signing the International agreement for a further naval limitation, the President should be empowered to suspend whole or part of the authorised programme.—Reuter.

"EGREGIOUS HYPOCRISY OF GOVT.

(Continued from page 9.)

payers. The House, he added, was from day to day being exploited by the Government under all possible pretexts.

The Minister for Local Self-Government came to the rescue of the Government and harped on his usual string that considerable retrenchment had been carried out. Over 30 lakhs of rupees had been cut down from the expenditure in pursuance of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai P. Desai (Kaira) opposing the bill, once again narrated the tragic story of the Presidency's finance. He then challanged the Government that during the preceding ten years, they had increased the salaries of various establishments to the extent of 3 crores. The speaker was of opinion that in a scheme of general retrenchment the Imperial service had also to bear its share. The true retrenchment had to begin from the top.

AN APOLOGIST OF GOVT.

Khan Saheb Mansuri (Ahmedabad) chose to be an apologist of the Government. Supporting the bill, he opined that it was not the fault of the Government if the Houes was not allowed to touch the non-votable items of the budget. Speaking about retrenchment, he remarked that Government had done their utmost to retrench as much as it was possible for them to do.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana, Sind), threw more light on the statement made by the Minister for Local Self-Government regarding the distribution of Sukkar Barrage lands. The land-lords, he pointed out, were not going to be profitted in any from the scheme of distribution of those lands. Proceeding he observed that this was the only Government where the Zemindars were ignored altogether. If at all they co-operated with this Government it was because this was the best Government.

HARDSHIPS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The Bill was further opposed by Mr. F. G. Ginwalla (Bombay North) whose main reason for opposition was that the passing of the Bill was bound to bring in its trian innumerable hardships upon the agricultural classes who were already mercilessly ground down by excessive taxation. The speaker then proceeded to instance several Departments of Government in which there was ample scope for a substantial retrenchment. The posts of Commissioners, he pointed out, could be conveniently dispensed with. Besides, the axe could be safely applied at the Judicial Department and the Governor's establishment.

AN UNPOPULAR ACT.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona City) opined that the Stamp Act was one of the unpopular acts. The Finance Member, he said, had drawn a very rosy picture of the surpluses of the Presidency. The speaker could not understand why the Finance Member should bring forward such a Bill if he honestly believed that the Government had large surpluses at their disposal. After all, the tax under the Stamp Act could not realise more than Rs. 20 lakhs a year. The stamp duty which was in existence before 1922 would be still there even in the absence of this Act. There was one more reason why the speaker wanted to oppose the measure and it was that the Bill imposed a direct taxation.

Mr. P. G. Marzban (Bombay South) opposed the bill.

MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in a bright and vigorous speech, brought home to the non-official members that year after year they were being beguiled by the Government. His opposition to the Bill, he asserted, was uncompromising and it was based on the merits of the question. The measure sought to be put on the Statute book, Mr. Nariman contended, was most unjust on grounds of equity and fair play. Once again the speaker challenged the Government to point out any other Presidency which was so heavily burdered with taxation as this Presidency was. He alleged that the Government aimed at permanence of the measure when they moved it for the first time. It was sheer tactics on the part of the Government, he added, that they beguiled the House into believing that the measure was only temporary. The last time when the Bill came before the House, the members were persuaded to support it on the strength of the assurance given to them that the new lease of life given to the measure was only for a year. The honourable members were tricked into the Goverment lobby on that consideration. Why did the Government want the money? They required this taxation so long as they had to pay the white elephat of the Development Department. The speaker did not understand why the Government were time and again, misleading the House. Why did not they come frankly before the House and tell them honestly what they wanted the money for? It was being told that if they did not vote for the measure, the Transferred Departments would suffer. In his opinion, it was merely a threat which had to be treated with the contempt it deserved. Were the nation building departments, Mr. Nariman questioned, sustained on charity got from other departments?

'DUCKS AND DRAKES.

Mr. Nariman then pointed out from the budget several items on which, in his opinion, ducks and drakes were made of the finances of the Presidency. The item of carpets alone took away no less than 30 to 40 thousand rupees out of the general revenue. Surely they did not require so many and so gandy carpets for the purposes of meditation. (Laughter). The establishment of body guards and band was one more item which was swallowing thousands of rupees from the revenues of the Presidency. Where was the necessity of that luxury when so many poor people of the Presidency were going without food?

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Mill-owener's Association) Rent the Bill a conditional support. He said if the underlying principle of the Bill was putting it on the Statute book the House should be justified in rejecting it. But if it was a question of extending the life of that measure for one more year, then they would think of giving it a temporary lease of life. The speaker hoped that the Government would be satisfied with the extention of the life of the Stamp Act for another year. Concluding, he made his position clear by saying that his support to the Bill was expressly conditional. He would definitely vote against the Bill if it was sought to be put on the Statute book.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) supported the Bill with the condition that its life should be extended only by a year. In his opinion, necessity was not shown for a perpetual taxation.

Mr. Noor Mohamed (Hyderabad, Sind) said his task was considerably lightened by the previous speaker, the deputy leader of the House, (Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed). Coming to the subject of the Bill, the speaker wanted to say a word or two in explanation of the attitude he was going to take. The members were not there, he pointedly remarked, to compliment Government. It was a patent fact that the Government were not ready to retrench. Each Department was still having its full pound of flesh. Proceeding he added that their duty to their constituencies demanded that they should not allow the Government to put that Bill on the Statute book. Mr. Noor Mohamed could only support the Bill if it was to run only for a year.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) took up cudgels in his hand to defend the dignity and prestige of the Bombay High Court. He was emphatically against any retrenchment in the High Court. Coming to the Bill, he opposed it in the form in which it stood. He was for extending the life of the Bill for another year. The honourable member ran into ecstacies while profusely eulogising the administrative ability of the Finance Member. He was ready to assure the House that the Finance Member had retrenched the budget sufficiently and yet he could not present a balanced budget.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay North) opposed the bill and asked the non-official members not to bargain with the Government.

Messrs. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee (Bombay City) and B. G. Pahaljani (Sukkar) criticised the spendthrift administration of the Government and expressed their willingness to give another year's lease of life to the Stamp Act.

FINANCE MEMBER'S WARNING.

The Finance Member rushed forward to clear a misunderstanding caused by the statement of Mr. Nariman. He avowed that he had given no undertaking to any member of the House that the Bill would be only for a year. In 1922, the bill was passed to run for 4 year's. In 1926 and again in 1927 it was found necessary that it should continue. The speaker warned the House by saying that it would not be possible, unless there was a great revival of trade, to undertake recurring expenditure unless there was recurring revenue. The larger period, he added, was necessary for the continuance of the Bill because of the negotiations which were going on between this Government and the Government of India. Besides, Bombay Government were not alone in the matter. All other provinces were concerned in the matter. By way of compromise the Finance Member suggested that the life of the Bill should be extended by two more years. He was making that suggestion as a concession to the wishes of the non-official members as, he said, he had always worked in harmony with the House. (Laughter). It would be advisable, he added, for the House to consent to the proposal of two years. He however, insisted that the bill must be gone through before the House rose for the day. After considerable hesitation, the Finance Member agreed to the proposal of prolonging the life of the Bill for only a year.

The first reading of the Bill was carried by a majority, Swarajists dissenting. The Finance Member then moved the second reading. Finally the Bill was passed clause by clause. Clause 2 was so amended as to give the Bill a fresh lease of life for one year only. The third reading of the Bill was also carried before the House rose for the day.

To-day the Council meets at 10-30 a and rises at 2 p.m.

LABOUR LEADER'S PROTEST OF SINCERITY

"BOYCOTT CANNOT SOLVE PROBLEM."

SERMON ON BRITISH OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In a speech at a Labour meeting at Market Harborough, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. (Member of the late Labour Cabinet), said that the Simon Commission was engaged in a task greater and more significant than had been appreciated in England. Its work was of supreme importance to the future good relations and economic interests of both the countries. Labour's support of the Commission, sprang from a sincere desire to enlarge the liberties of the people of India and to keep Britain's solemn pledges. He was confident that the Commission would secure the goodwill of the Indian people, but nothing should be done in Britain to impede its work, because the results were likely to be very beneficient. The Commission could not prejudice Indian rights and interests and he was certain that it would greatly contribute to a more acceptable and a more effective form of Indian Government.

BLUNDER OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

He emphasised that Indians formed a great majority of the British subjects. He said that Britain's future relations with Indians must not be judged by any instance of harsh treatment or any blunder of previous years. The problem was not so simple and could not be satisfactorily settled by boycott of the Commission by India or by passing resolutions. Indian rights must be respected and British obligations must be observed.

"We must not evade Indians' wishes" he concluded, "we must try to meet them on a basis which will give them satisfaction and which will endure. We are convinced that the Commission can be a real instrument to that end."—Reuter.

BARODA ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

BAN ON PUBLIC PROCESSION

BARODA, Feb. 23.

The Baroda Arya Samaj Anniversary is fixed for 24th, the 25th and 26 instant. The Baroda District Magistrate has prohibited the all sorts of Arya Samaj procession or nagar kirtan during the anniversary days. This is the first time in this history of Baroda that such a ban is issued. Great resentment prevails among Hindus generally and Arya Samajists particularly.—A. P.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

PREMIER'S HURRY FOR RATIFICATION

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy who was anxious to discuss the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, Premier Baldwin pointed out that the Treaty would be submitted to the Iraq Parliament and then to the League of Nations, after which it would be formally ratified by the British Government and there would be innumerable opportunities for raising the question before that conclusion was reached.—Reuter.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK SAURASTRA NEW PRODUCTION
LOVE & ROMANCE
STORY FULL OF SOCIAL MATTERS AND LOVE, INTRIGUE AND FIGHTING.
ALSO BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCE
With Sweet Music. Beautiful Scenery, Fine acting and Attractive Plot
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL. DON'T MISS THE CHANCE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK GUJARAT PICTURE PADMALATA

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	18
Cavunal Rubber and Tea	14
Ceylon Planters	37
Ceylon Rubber	45
Clunes Estates	25
Cochin Rubber	50
Eila Tea	200
Estates Co. of Uva	37
Fairlawn Estate	35
Frocester Estates	52
Hatbawe Rubber	13
Honiton Rubber	9
Horawala Rubber	50
Indo-Malay Estates	22-8
Jambulande T. and Rubber	14
Jebong Rubber	17-8
Kalutara Company	40
Kalutara Rubber	22-8
Kelani Valley Rubber	35
Langat River	27
Lanka Rubber	82-8
Lansdowne Rubber	175
Maha Uva Estates	57
Matale Valley Rubber	35
Meall Mor Estates	27
Mirishenda Rubber	45
Narangoda Rubber	30
Neuchatel Estates	45
North-Western Rubber	22-8
Pelmadulla T. and Rubber	29
Rubber Growers'	37-8
Saffragam T. and Rubber	189 3/4
Talgaswella Tea	60
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	60 XD
Udapolla Rubber	27
Ullswater Rubber	16
Vogan Tea	52-8

Remarks:—Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.70 Cents.
Udabage T. and Rub. XD 20 per cent. Final.

COTTON MARKET

During the week under review cotton market ruled steady on revival of export demand. China is said to have bought and the continental spinners are sending better enquiry. The demand from Japan still continues unsatisfactory and it is anticipated that so far Japan has bought little cotton is expected to become a free buyer. Local mills are buying from hand to mouth and demand is confined to read leafy cotton. In the forward market there was remarkable steadiness on short covering and some speculative purchases influenced by rather bullish Government crop estimate of Indian cotton crop. The feeling is gaining ground that there exists a huge demand for Broach Cotton as the supply is expected to be limited. Shorts naturally are becoming nervous and show great eagerness to cover up the unprotected short sales. At the same time as we proceed in the next month, increased resistance will be forthcoming from option dealers and the usual cry of disparity will come to an end as soon as large open interests are squared up. The feeling is rather mixed, some are afraid of large stocks and while others are hopeful on account of scarcity of nice cotton. Under the circumstances, it appears that prices will fluctuate within a scalping limits with an improving tendency.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb:—
February shipment sellers 48|9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb:—
Afloat paid 46|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Afloat paid 51.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment buyers 51.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-8-9.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
April|May shipment value £17-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Afloat to Hull paid £15-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
March|April delivery paid 27|9
Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery buyers 28|9.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Captain E. H. Gastrell Assistant Resident and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, to act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States from the 16th January to the 29th February 1928 (inclusive) in addition to his own duties.

Mr. B. N. Shah, First Class Subordinate Judge, on return from leave on the 24th March 1928, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. K. K. Sunavala, First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Government Notification, dated the 19th December 1927, granting Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, leave on average pay for four months and eighteen days from the 29th June 1928 both days inclusive, is cancelled.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, while doing duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is invested with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, LL.B., Advocate General, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months and seven days with effect from the 25th February 1928.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on reversion from the Government of India, to act as Collector of West Khandesh.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. Tahuram Madandas Chandiramani to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector for in Sind, vice Mr. S. M. Talafi appointed to act as City Magistrate, Karachi.

Mr. Sahibrai Tirithdas to act temporarily as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Muhammad Hashim Ali M. Sumro proceeding on leave.

Khan Saheb Abdul Kadar Munshi to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., as officiating Collector of Satara.

Major C. A. Pogson, M.C., Water Diviner to Government, is granted leave on average pay for three months combined with leave on half average pay for five moths with effect from 9th May 1928 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. S. Singh, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, passed on 6th February 1928 an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, and Financial Adviser to Government, Development and Public Works Departments, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 1st April 1928 or the subsequent date of relief.

Captain Fidelis Concessio, is appointed Officiating Superintendent of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga.

Mr. A. J. A. Illingworth, Assistant Architect, to act as Consulting Architect to Government, vice Mr. J. Mercer, officiating Consulting Architect, on leave.

Mr. N. N. Farrell, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and 93 days with effect from 30th April 1928.

Mr. F. W. Wilson should resume charge of the office of the Executive Electrical Engineer and Electrical Inspector, Bombay, relieving Mr. R. G. Higham of that additional charge on return from leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK

Sind.—Slight rain during week. Standing rabi and other crops damaged to some extent by frost. Deficiency of water was felt in parts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar.

Gujarat.—Condition of standing crops good. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Slight rain during week in Kanara. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar Southern Maratha Country State:- Slight rain during week. Standing crops in good condition except in some parts where damage was done by grasshoppers.

Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—
Sind 25 to 56; Gujarat 18 to 41. Konkan 31 to 45; Deccan 12 to 53; Karnatak 28 to 37.

"I AM NO ASTROLOGER."

MAHATMAJI ON HIS HEALTH.

FORGET INDIVIDUALS AND CONCENTRATE ON FREEDOM

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I observe that newspaper paragraphs have been going round that I have predicted my own death by the 12th of March next and that as a consequence I am in a despondent mood. It is also stated that I am my own astrologer. I would have passed over this delicious morsel of news but for the fact that many anxious friends have taken it seriously and have therefore been upset. If the enquiring friends had only followed my advice never to depend upon newspaper paragraphs but always to ascertain, at their source, the truth of statements seen in the press, they would have been spared all that anxiety. The correspondent who set the news in motion could also have spared the enquirers considerable anxiety if he had been good enough to test the truth of the statement made by him. But if the correspondents became more scrupulous about statements they may make, their occupation would be largely gone. I may then state for the information of friends that I am not an astrologer, I know nothing of the science of astrology and that I consider it to be a science, if it is a science, of doubtful value, to be severely left alone by those who have any faith in Providence. Nor am I in a despondent mood, despondency being foreign to my nature.

NO ASTROLOGER.

What precisely, however, did happen was this. When I was convicted six years ago and was asked what I thought about the prospects of Swaraj, I said that it was highly likely that there was the hand of God in the limit of six years and that during that time either we should win Swaraj or that I should die and that six years' time was long enough time for the country to win her freedom. This statement was based upon an observation of the state of things as then prevailed in India. I never attached any importance to it beyond this that I should myself leave no stone unturned to contribute so far as an individual could to the attainment of our freedom. The statement was on a par with the conditional statement made by me in 1920 about attainment of Swaraj within one year. That statement has served the purpose, if of nothing else, of giving satisfaction to my critics of laughing at my folly and to me that of seeing a tremendous effort being made by the country during that eventful year. I did not hesitate to say at the end of the year, when the Congress was held in Ahmedabad, that whilst we had not been able to achieve statutory Swaraj, the freedom that politically minded India gave itself and the unity that seemed to exist among the various communities amounted to substantial Swaraj, and that if the people had carried out the conditions mentioned by me at Calcutta and Nagpur, they could have even attained statutory Swaraj within the year. But even as I remained unaffected in spite of the failure to attain statutory Swaraj within the year specified, so do I remain unaffected in spite of the approaching termination of six years which, by the bye, is not the 12th March but the 17th of March next. Not only am I not preparing for the imminent approach of the dissolution of my body, but I am making every effort to put it in as good order and condition as is possible, and have already fixed some provisional appointments for the coming summer and the rainy season. After all the relevant portion of my talk six years ago twice repeated to friends was the attainment of India's freedom.

CONCENTRATE UPON FREEDOM.

Nothing depends upon the death of an individual, be he ever so great, but much depends upon the freedom of India. Let us therefore all forget individuals and concentrate upon attaining that precious freedom which will never be showered upon us from Downing Street or elsewhere, but which can be ours for the taking any day even inside off the 17th of March. No great preparation save a mental revolution is necessary for us,—Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Sikhs, Christians and Jews and others to feel as one indivisible nation and as having a common stake in the country, nor is more than a mental revolution required for Hindus to forget that any one is to be considered superior to any other and to regard the so-called 'untouchables' to be their own kith and kin nor is much effort required if we but make the resolve to achieve complete boycott off foreign cloth. I repeat what I have said so often at the risk of exciting laughter, that if we achieve this triple programme, no power on earth can prevent us from attaining our birthright. It is for us to work out our own salvation as it is in us to compass our own undoing.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY M. L. C.'S.

(Continued from page 8.)

resolution of the Senate. By virtue of the Act of Incorporation No. XXII of 1857 section VIII and of the Indian Universities Act No. VIII of 1904 section 3, the Chancellor has in his corporate capacity as head of the Senate, absolute control over the University and one fails to understand why this most retrograde and reactionary amended clause is now proposed. Let us see what are the powers of the Chancellor in his corporate capacity:—Incorporation Act No. XXII of 1857—Section VIII:—"The Chancellor Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being, shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University."

NEW & OBNOXIOUS POWERS

What is wrong with this old clause in the present Act that new and obnoxious powers are sought to be given to the Chancellor in his personal capacity? And why it is that such powers are sought so insistently by the Government? There can be but one and one answer. The Government wish to have absolute powers of the University education and they anticipate contingency when they wish to have powers ready in their hand to muzzle and control the University, if the democratised Senate disagrees with the Government view.

I say what is most obnoxious in the new amended clause is that it proposes to give the Chancellor in his extra-Chancellorial capacity, powers to depute a single man to sit in judgment over the Senate and it further gives him autocratic powers to annul any proceeding of the University or of any authority thereof if it is interpreted to be not in conformity with this Act.

The analogy of similar clauses of Visitorial powers in English universities do not hold good in India. We must not allow ourselves, in our megalomania, to forget that in India the questions are decided as between the ruler and the ruled and not as between equals as is the case in England. Further the argument that the first sub-clause gives only powers of inspection and inquiry and nothing more and therefore there cannot be any objection to granting such powers to the Chancellor is most misleading and, if honest, most misunderstood. Do those who advance these views mean to say that the Chancellor after causing an inquiry to be made into any University affair, and after having asked for and received a report thereon, will simply console himself by reading it and receiving therefrom the most enjoyable literary satisfaction? And do these people mean to suggest that the University will not be asked to carry out the recommendations suggested in such a report? I say 'To think like that and to suggest like that is to live in a Fool's Paradise'. Act III of 1818, was for nothing on the Statute and it came in quite handy when it was wanted.

A VAIN THREAT.

We are further told that if we do not accept the new clause, the Bill will be dropped. We say that we had a similar threat at an earlier stage and we are not afraid. We say that this new amended clause is at least as objectionable as the old one and the very fact that the Government insists on its retention in one form or another lends support to our convictions. Not only that but the very incompleteness of the clause and necessary vagueness of the provisions will give the Government opportunities of putting any construction they like on these provisions.

We say that both the old clause and the amended clause five are retrograde and objectionable and they are not acceptable to us. If, as the result of the deletion of both these clauses, the New University Bill is dropped, we shall not only fade away out of sheer repentance for our sins but we shall be jubilant at our having saved the University from the humiliation of one-man-autocratic-domination-principle in these democratic days. We boldly assert that because of the dropping of the New Bill, India shall not sink to the bottom of the seas.

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INDIA'S COTTON CROP

INCREASE IN ESTIMATED YIELD.

FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION OF CROP.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The final All-India general memorandum on the cotton crop of 1927-28 shows that the total area now reported is 23,812,000 acres as against 24,676,000 acres the revised estimate of last year, or a decrease of three per cent. The total estimated yield is 5,480,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,003,000 bales (revised) of last year, or an increase of nine per cent. The condition of crop on the whole is reported to be fairly good.

Reports of principal provinces are: Total area in Bombay both early and late cotton is estimated at 6,912,000 acres (2,172,000 acres being in Indian States) which is two per cent. above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 1,431,000 bales (518,000 bales being in Indian States) which is thirteen per cent. greater than that of last year.

The area sown in the Central Provinces and Berar is estimated at 4,848,000 acres (3,329,000 acres being in Berar) as against 4,864,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 1,145,000 bales (764,000 bales being in Berar) which is 17 per cent above the yield of last year.

The area sown in Madras up to the end of January is estimated at 1,946,000 acres which is thirteen per cent below the area of last year. The decrease which is marked in the South and Deccan is attributed to a substantial reduction of sowings of late crop owing to failure of rains in December and partial replacement of cotton by groundnut. The yield is estimated at 391,000 bales as compared with 388,000 bales last year or an increase of one per cent. A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. Krishnamurti arrives in Bombay to-day to sail by S. S. "Genova" on 29th for England en route to America. During his stay in Bombay, Mr. Krishnamurti will address two public meetings.

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JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co. Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Mooljee Lakhmidas presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 30th September stated:

The Profit and Loss Account shows a profit of Rs. 168043-10-2 out of which the Directors have sanctioned to carry Rs. 55,000 to the credit of sundry accounts as under:—

To Building Depreciation Reserve	12500-0-0
To Machinery Depreciation Reserve	42500-0-0
	55000-0-0

Thus there remains a balance of Rs. 113043-10-2 which the Directors recommend to dispose of as under:—

To pay adividend (Free of Income Tax) at 7 per cent. per annum on 600 preference shares from 1st October 1925 to 30th September 1927 (2 years)	21000-0-0
To pay a dividend of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) on 4605 ordinary Shares	69075-0-0
To carry the balance to next years' account after payment of Income Tax and Super Tax	22968-10-2
	113043-10-2

Rs. 10 were endorsed to the National Baby Week Fund.

The Directors have purchased in the current year two gin factories and one press factory at Warud, in C. P. one gin factory at Morsi and one gin factory at Tankha in Dabhoi at Rs. 3,70,000.

Two of the Directors, Messrs. Jivandas Valabhdas and Dwarkadas Jamnadas retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and dividends as recommended by the Directors were approved. The two retiring Directors were re-elected.

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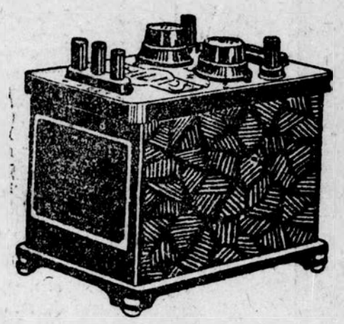

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contains all the vital and nutritive principles of specially selected cow's milk and Malted Barley. A complete food requiring only the addition of water, it is prepared for use in a few seconds.
MELLIN'S LACTO is recommended for expectant and nursing mothers, for growing children as well as for the aged, invalids and convalescent. It has proved of the greatest benefit to those suffering from insomnia and for those needing concentrated easily digested nourishment.
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Send this advertisement and mention name of paper for free sample of MELLIN'S LACTO to: Wilson Latham & Co. Ltd.,

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Attacks and Cures all kinds of
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MISTAKE IN GOOD "FAITH"

LABOUR DOES NOT WANT TO BETRAY INDIA

MR. THURTLE CRITICISES POLICE TYRANNY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Interviewed by a representative of "Forward," Mr. Thurtle, the Labour M.P., who is on a visit to India to ascertain at first hand the views of the Indian people regarding the Simon Commission, said:—

'Speaking for myself, I am sorry that Labour decided to be represented on this Commission. I think it would have been much better had we remained perfectly aloof. At the worst, Labour's action in taking part in the Commission is a mistake in tactics, but it is made in good faith. Labour has no desire to betray Indian National aspirations."

Referring to the suggestion of some Indian leaders, he said that it would not help India if they fought the next elections on the issue of Indian self-government and got heavily defeated. They could best serve India by getting control of the British Government. What was more important to India than the Simon Commission and its work was the complexion of the next British Parliament.

BOYCOTT SUPPORTED BY MASSES.

Referring to the Shraddhanand Park Boycott Demonstration, at which he and Mrs. Thurtle were present, he said, that he had never seen anything like it before and what he saw left him entirely convinced that the policy of boycotting the Commission really had the support of the Indian masses. All those who refused to recognise this were shutting their eyes to the obvious. He thought it would have done Sir John Simon good to have been present at that meeting.

"Since I have been here, I have already learnt of the tyranny of the Police and of the ruthless way in which the executive uses its power. At Delhi, last week, I saw with my own eyes elaborate efforts made in the Assembly by the Government. As a Parliamentarian and a democrat, I say it is an insult to call it a popular Government. As I sat and watched the proceedings, I realised the impotence of the elected Indians in the face of the Government's powers, and I felt how disagreeable and how humiliating their position must be. Were I in the position of Indians, I would feel like saying somethink like this." If I am to live under official despotism, at least let that despotism be naked and unashamed. Continue to keep me enslaved if you will, but do not insult my intelligence by presenting to us autocratic rulers in the garb of democracy."

COMMENDABLE EFFORTS OF LEADERS

He commended the efforts of the Indian leaders for an agreed constitution. Faced with such a constitution of a United India, any Government, particularly a Labour Government, would find it difficult to refuse to put such a constitution into operation."

Mrs. Thurtle, who agreed in all that her husband had said, stated that it gave her great pleasure to see so many Indian women, participating in the Shradhanand Park demonstration, and standing shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in the fight for freedom.

Referring to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" she said that the impression she had gained on coming out to India had shown what a wretched travesty it was. On her return to England, she would convey to the women in the sphere of her own activity that their sisters in India were alive to freedom for themselves and their country.—Free Press.

"OUTRAGE AGAINST JOURNALISTIC ETIQUETTE"

ATTACHE CASE IN ASSEMBLY

"The Hindustan Times" publishes under the heading "The Attache Case incident" as follows:—"After the facts that have come to light about the very unfortunate incident that occured recently in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, and in which the person associated with "the Hindustan Times" Mr. Chamanlal, (Reporter) was involved, we desire to express our severe condemnation of the conduct of the individual concerned, which, in our opinion was not only criminal in nature but constituted an outrage against journalistic etiquette. We deem it our duty to express our regret to the hon. the president of the Assembly and to Sir Basil Blackett for the most unseemly and disgraceful conduct of a member of our staff which in the interests not only of the good name of the institution to which he belongs, but also in the interests of the noble profession of journalism, deserves to be severely and unreservedly censured. "While we appreciate the spirit in which Sir Basil Blackett and the President of the Legislative Assembly have accepted our reports, expressed in private, we feel we would be failing in our duty to ourselves and to our profession if we did not publicly express our feelings with regard to the disgraceful incident itself and the individual responsible for it."—A. P.

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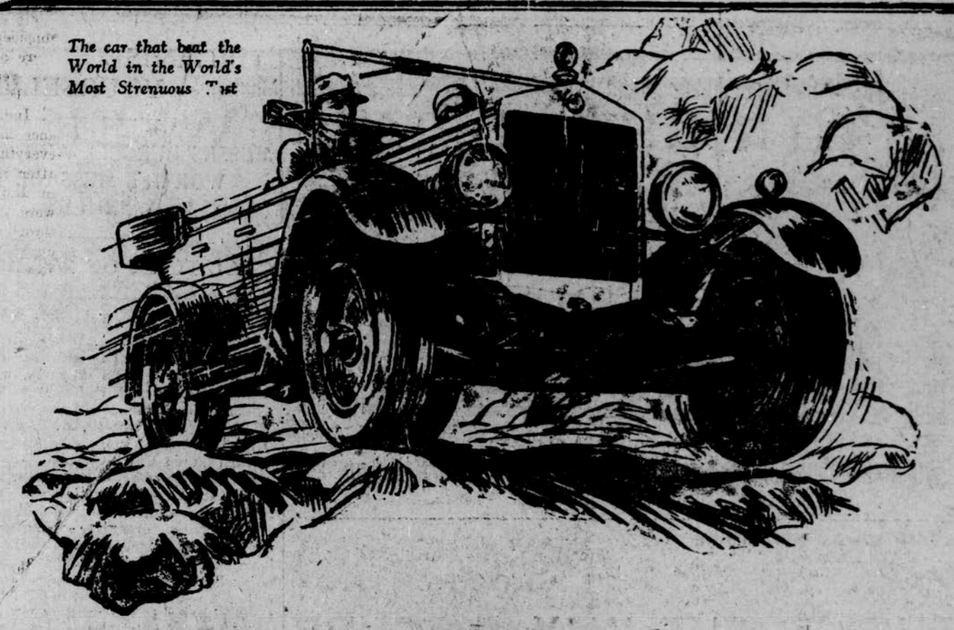

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TUKOJI-MILLER WEDDING,

HAVE THE MAHARANIS CONSENTED?

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 24.

Some of the nearest relatives of the Maharanis are in Bombay. When interviewed about the latest news from Indore they say that the report that the Maharanis have consented is not true. So far the Durbar, H. H. Maharaja Holker, the step-mothers and Sir Tukoji's sisters are against this wedding. The Junior Maharani is still continuing her Satyagraha. She is not well and confined to bed. Her condition is pitiable, so young, so good. When one sees her mental sufferings one cannot help shedding tears.

The mankaris of Maharaja Yeshvantrao were invited by wire from Bangalore. It is not known how many are going to respond to this invitation, since they are no longer Sir Tukoji's courtiers. Signatures of Huzarias, Halkaras, Kamathis and others were sought, but no one signed as they were H.H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao's servants and could not give their consent to this mixed marriage without the commands of their master.

Some relatives of the Maharani left for Bombay to take legal advice. They are preparing a representation to the Viceroy.

BURMA COUNCILLORS ON BOYCOTT

OBJECTION TO PRESIDENT'S DESIRE

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day the president informed the house that Mr. Tharrawaddy U. Pu had sent in notice of a resolution expressing dissatisfaction at the Statutory Commission but that resolution did not survive the ballot. When cuts on budget demands were received the same member sent notice of a nominal cut to discuss the Statutory Commission but no money having been provided in the budget for the Commission there could not be any discussion on the Statutory Commission but in order to meet what appeared to be the general wish of the opposition he (President) consulted the Governor and the leader of the house. The Governor had consented to admit the motion on the Statutory Commission for discussion and had fixed Friday afternoon for the same.

"NOT FAIR" TO OPPOSITION.

The President also said that he had received notice of a motion expressing confidence in the Statutory Commission and desire to cooperate with it and asked other members to give notice of motion if they desired to move any. Mr. Tharrawaddy U Pu objected to this and asked the President not to allow the other side to move any such motion, as his party members being given to understand that his resolution of no confidence or cut would not be moved had gone back to the districts. The President said that Governor and he desired to satisfy the members of the council and to give an opportunity to them to discuss such matters.

Mr. U Pu, leader of the People's party also objected saying that was not fair to let the other side move any motion on this subject in view of the fact that the Opposition benches had dwindled in number. A. P.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD IN NATIONAL WEEK.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Spinners' Association, a khadi exhibition will be held in the compound and premises of the Congress House, at Girgaum Back Road.

(1) The resolution of the Indian National Congress urging the Boycott of British Goods and all foreign cloth, in reply to the insult hurled at India, in the appointment of the Simon Commission and the successful Hartal all over the country has created the proper atmosphere.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will soon be carrying on intense Khaddar and Boycott propaganda not only in Bombay city but also in the surrounding districts.

(2) The successful organisation of the Youth movement and the enthusiasm of Young men and women for fostering indigenous industries, and other work for the uplift of the motherland will be a great factor in the promotion of success of the exhibition.

(3) The period of the exhibition being from the first to the fifteenth of April, coincides with the National Week celebrations, when memories of Jallianwalla Baug give a natural impetus to Sale of Khaddar.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretaries of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

Those desiring to obtain stalls or send exhibits are requested to communicate immediately, if they wish to escape disappointment.

TEA GARDEN SHARES
STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India:—

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

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"NUGGET"
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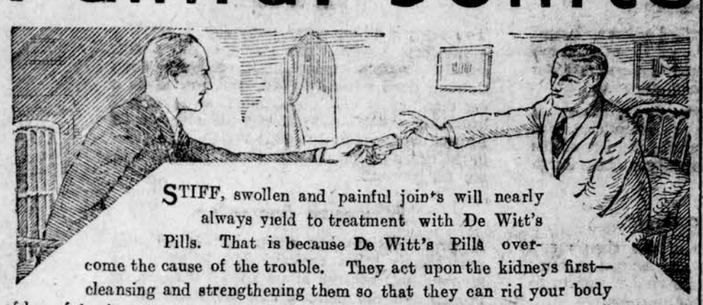

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Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills so there is nothing to prevent you getting a box at once.

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ORGANISE YOURSELVES"

MESSRS PURCELL AND HALLS-WORTH'S MESSAGE TO WORKERS

REAL FORM OF PATRIOTISM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

"Organise yourselves. Persist in organising yourselves and never cease until you have made this India of yours, a land to enjoy health, wealth and happiness in the fullest sense of the word" was the message which Mr. A. A. Purcell, M. P. and Mr. J. Halsworth fraternal delegates of the British Trade Union Congress gave to a mass meeting of railway workers, who welcomed them. The meeting was attended by 10,000 workers.

"You must organisue yourselves," was their message, "and never cease until you have made this India 'yours'—a land to enjoy health, wealth and happiness in the fullest sense of the words. Remember that loyalty to the working class is the real form of patriotosm and disloyalty is the supreme vice."—Free Press.

JAMSHEDPUR CRANE DRIVERS

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 24.

There is no change in strike situation in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Electricity Department, except that the crane drivers have requested the Labour Association to take up their case officially with the Management and that a Committee consisting of five members of the Executive Committee of the Labour Association met the General Manager. It is unlikely that any action will be taken until after the resumption of work by the strikers. The Executives of the Labour Association have been conferring with the strikers.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are destined to see birthdays of a bumper batch in your family in all your glorious career, till the time when the fakir in the street reminds you with the immemorial lines of the song "mote nagara baj chooka chalueki fikr karoe, baba", (that is, "the big Drum of Death has been beaten, be anxious about the Quick-March, my dear"!). Of course, as a sensible man you know well that a big family means big expenditure, big worries, big dowries to be given for chhota houries, etc. A strange nature will be strangely generous in bestowing on your family beautiful brats, when they are least wanted in the days of depression of trade and pate, and zoolum of rack-renters. In your school days the working out of sums was an abomination to you! You would often cry out like the poet "multiplication is vexation, division, etc.", but in household affairs, you say that multiplication is a divine dispensation and ordinance, the "somnum perambulum" of human existence, greatest human relaxation, etc. How the views of mortals change with the times (small "t", mind you, not the big "T" of Blighty)! You will be faced with many crises, ups and downs, and high-brows and low-breds, but having a heart as big as that of a Rajah you will welcome them all in your mental harem, saying "voe bhi din jaenge", that is, "even these (bad) days will pass away", just like our patient leaders who trusting in God say that the bad days of India will surely pass away—for the brightest dawn in her career!

CONVERSION CEREMONY TO BE HELD AT NASIK

NASIK, Feb. 22.

The representatives of the Dhangar Samaj who had been to Bangalore on invitation from Sir Tukoji Rao returned yesterday. It is understood that Sir Tukorji Rao has requested His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) for the conversion of Miss Miller. Now it is practically settled that the ceremony will take place at Nasik. No definite date has yet been fixed. —A. P.

RULE OF ORDINANCE.

BAN AGAINST ASSEMBLY OF NATIVES

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Wellington.—A message from Ania says that an ordinance has been passed forbidding the wearing of uniforms known to be representative of seditious organisations and also forbidding the assembly of Natives without proper reason.—Reuter.

PRESERVATION OF CATTLE

MR. LALJI NARANJI PLEADS FOR STOPPAGE OF SLAUGHTER

CATTLE SHOW AT KANDIVLEE

The Fourth agricultural Cattle Show of the Thana District was held on Sunday at the Akurli Gowshala, Kandivlee, under the auspices of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali, with the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Forest and Agriculture in the Chair.

There was a large gathering and keen interest was exhibited by the agriculturists and villagers. The show in every way beat all past records was quite a success.

H. H. the Aga Khan who was to preside over the function and distribute the prizes was unable to attend the show and sent a message that as a farmer and breeder himself he recognised the importance of cattle breeding and was ready to give his support for the same.

NEED OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, one of the Trustees of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali, in welcoming the audience emphasised the urgency of bettering and improving the breed of cattle and of stopping indiscriminate slaughter of cows. He said that from ancient times to even modern days every country required for its well being its cattle in an excellent condition. In India it was a prime necessity where all the work in agriculture is done by the aid of cattle only. Apart from the religious sentiment against the slaughter of cows there were economic considerations for stopping indiscriminate slaughter.

ACTIVITIES OF THE MANDALI.

Referring to the activities of the Mandali Mr. Naranji said that they had started a cattle breeding farm for the purpose of breeding Gir cows. Of all the various types of cows in the country, they believed the one that could flourish in the hard stony soft and moist and malarial climate of Salsette and its environments was the Gir Type of Cow which would supply their needs in the best and utmost manner possible. The Gir sow was a good milcher and very hardy and strong. They trusted the keeping of that type of Cows would be a profitable proposition to every cultivator and house-holder.

NEED OF GOVERNMENT HELP.

The speaker, continuing, said that the breeding of good cattle and the preservation of good and serviceable cattle in the country required urgent attention of both the Government as well as people. He regretted that Government had not spared even a moderate amount of money to promote and provide the goods of its subjects.

PRESERVATION OF CATTLE.

Mr. E. J. Bruen, Life Stock Expert then addressed the gathering. Referring to the question of cow slaughter he said that the wish for prohibition of cow slaughter coming from them was probably the finest thing, but at the same time they should consider the economic condition of the country at the present time and what if would be if total prohibition of slaughter was brought into force As they all knew all the cattle in the country were maintained by the poorest of the poor people in India. When a man owning 4, 5, or 8 bulls and cows found that there was no fodder for his pets to go on he might weep, but he would have to part with them.

The Government, he said was ready to help them in every way, but they could not possibly try to maintin and preserve millions of cattle.

The speaker concluded with an appeal to help the Mandali for the preservation and breeding of good cattle.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

Before awarding prizes to the successful exhibitors Mr. Bruen gave a few figures bringing out the progress made in the last three years. The total number of cattle entered this year was 162 as against 98 and 89 in 1927 and 1926.

In all 44 prizes were awarded. The largest number of prizes was won by a private individual Mr. Haridas Morarji Velji and he annexed several of the first prizes in the different classes. A very highly commended certificate was awarded to the Bombay Pinjarapole as the most successful exhibitor in all classes. Mr. Haridas Morarji Velj gets a cup for the best Gowshala.

HON. MR. PRADHAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan, in the course of his speech said that he did not quarrel with the statement that Government aid in the direction was insufficient. But the Government had numerous other things to do and they had to consider the state of their finances. The question of providing more grazing lands was also before the Government and they were considering how better facilities could be afforded. It appeared to him there was a persistent cry for prohibition of cow-slaughter. Government had considered that question, but in view of the diverse elements and interests involved there was chance of their benanfides being questioned from one side or other. In the first place economic conditions render the keeping of cattle impossible for them and indiscriminate breeding diminishes their usefulness.

The chairman concluded with an appeal for starting several Gowshalas like the one they had seen there and dwelt at length on the benefits the country would derive thereby.

After finishing his speech the chairman went round the show and examined the cattle exhibited.

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PREPARING FOR BOYCOTT

MADRAS LEADERS' PLEA FOR SUSTAINED PROPAGANDA.

THE WORK AHEAD,

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Importance is attached to this evening's meeting in view of the decision of the Tamil Nadu Working Committee to call off the hartal. The Mahajana Sabha Hall where the meeting was held was overcrowded, though admission was only by tickets, which were issued in order to prevent the C.I.D. men from attending the meeting. At first the meeting went on uninterrupted but towards the end it was characterised by vehement heckling culminating in a walk-out by a number of persons who wanted the order to be disobeyed and thought that the Tamil Nadu Committee had bungled in calling off the hartal. The meeting was convened for the purpose of explaining the decision of the Working Committee in the matter of calling off the hartal. Though it was organised under the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's auspices, some of the Andhra Provincial Congress Executive Committee members, Mr. B. Sambamurti, Mr. A. Govindachari and Mr. Annapurniah were also present. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presided.

In his opening speech the Chairman said the hartal of the 3rd February was a complete success. From a reliable source he was informed that Government was stunned at spontaneous cessation of the work on the landing of the Commission, and wanted to break it. He could say that a determined gang was at work in order to mar the success of the hartal and to discredit the Congress. He revealed his personal experiences on the Hartal Day and said that the entire violence was organised by a rowdy band which assaulted boycotters at the Iron Bridge and prevented them from attending the Beach meeting. All circumstances were taken into consideration by the Tamil Nadu Working Committee and in accordance with instructions of the All-India Working Commitee had decided to call off the hartal.

JEWS THEN AND NOW.

He next spoke on the work ahead, when the Commission comes on the 26th. The hartal was called off but mass demonstrations required by the Congress resolution should be held. The Commission was visiting villages in order to belittle the significance of intelligentia, and they should go and do propaganda in places visited by the Commission, exhorting people to boycott the Commission.

Referring to the position taken by the "oppressed" classes he said that it had to be recognised that educated members of those classes believed that their status to-day was due to British rule. He pointed out that in the West, Jews held a position analogous to the "depressed classes," and were very much oppressed even in the last century. But they now occupied a high place in the political life of Europe. He concluded with an appeal to make the boycott a success.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar then spoke. Though there were insistent cries for Mr. S. Satyamurti calling upon him to explain his position as Chairman of the Boycott Committee, he said that it was their duty to boycott the Commission and that the boycott of British goods should be carried out especially of foreign cloth.

BOYCOTT TO BE VIGOROUS.

There were again cries for Satyamurti, when the Chairman called upon another person to speak. Mr. Satyamurti said they had considered all the circumstances and had come to the decision that no hartal should be held on the 26th. He did not like to give details as to why such a decision had been arrived at, but he explained briefly that as the requisite atmosphere, both inside and outside the Boycott Committee for Civil disobedience did not exist, they had decided against the hartal. He read the All-India Working Committee's telegram advising against the holding of hartal, but that the boycott should go on and that mass demonstrations were not prohibited. He said that the boycott, when the Simon Commission arrives should be vigorous. He appealed that no entertainment should be given in the Commissioners' honour, either individually or collectively.

He referred to the Reporters' Association's resolution to get up a tea party and appealed to them not to give any such function as men most conversant with politics. He also wanted that owing to the Commission's stay in Madras, no Council member ought to attend the Legislative Council, at least the Congress Party members.

To an observation of Mr. N. S. Varadachary that bravery consisted as much in the launching of civil disobediene as in refraining from it, Mr. Sambamurti said that he agreed. So there was no question of bravery or otherwise. But it was felt genuinely that the situation could be worse if civil disobedience was launched. There were some interruptions to which he replied.

"HEART SOUND ENOUGH."

Proceeding he said that in the fight for freedom they would be forced to go to jail.

Madras was weak said a heckler. Madras would not be a back number retorted Mr. Sambamurti. There were again some interruptions.

When the Chairman rose to conclude, some among the audience shouted that it should not all be a "leaders'" affair, but that some among them should also be allowed to speak. They were not allowed and they left the Hall in a body saying that the heart of people was sound enough for civil disobedience.—Free Press.

5H. WEEK FETE

HUNAR NAGARS CONTRIBUTION

A large gathering was present at Aiwan-i-Rafat on Wednesday.

Mrs. Blackwell presented 21 medals to stall holders and others who contributed to the various activities of Hunar Nagar. The organiser announced that gate money amounted to Rs. 10,170-4 that rent, commissions and donations amounted to Rs. 6,466-6-6 already handed to the 5 H Office; That H. H. the Maharaj Kumar of Cutch had sent a contribution of Rs. 100 towards the fund of Hunar Nagar that day and that a further sum was expected from stall holders, and that about Rs. 1000 more would be handed over as soon as it came in—altogether making about Rs. 17,600, out of which it was hoped that not more than Rs. 5,000 would go towards the expenses. Those present regretted the absence of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, the chief organiser and designer of Hunar Nagar. Atiya Begum next announced that under the auspices of the 3 Arts a country fair Dance will take place during the Easter holidays and that Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, the originator of the idea will return to see it to completion.

LINKING "EMPIRE" AERIALLY

CAPT. HINKLER CONGRATULATED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Capton Bert Hinkler's record-making air flight (England-Australia) has captured the popular imagination and inspired numerous congratulatory telegrams, notably from Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for Air) who has cabled that the flight is further proof of what the British pilots and British machines can do to link up the Empire aerially.

Melbourne.—The flight is practically the sole topic here. Mr. Bruce (The Prime Minister) and numerous others have telegraphed congratualtions. A suggestion was mooted at the Naval Military Club that the Government of Australia should grant the airman ten thousand sterling.

Port Darwin.—Captain Hinkler's average speed while flying from Bima was ninety two miles per hour. He was unable to sleep during the night he spent at Bima owing to plague mosquitoes He declared that the last stage of his flight caused him anxiety, but he arrived fit. The engine of the machine is in perfect condition. Caption Hinkler continues his flight to Bundaberg at dawn.—Reuter.

OIL MONOPOLY

SPANISH GOVT'S DENIAL

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Madrid.—The foreign complaints against the new oil monopoly have evoked a communique which denies that the Government violated the laws, treaties or rules of neighbourly relationship, and declares that the Government is prepared "in broad spirit" to compensate the owners of works and installations which have been immediately requisitioned, but declines to be influenced by illegitimate pressure and underhand manoeuvres. Therefore it regrets that the owners and representatives have withdrawn from the operations connected with valuation without waiting for the Government's decision regarding their future claims.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

The Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Conference at Nasik, at its meeting held on Sunday last elected Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, J.P., of Bombay as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference meets at Nasik on the 4th March.—A. P.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI'S TRIP TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi left to-night for Bombay en route to Europe. He sails from Bombay on the 29th, and from Europe proceeds to Ojai, in America. He is expected to return to India in November —A. P.

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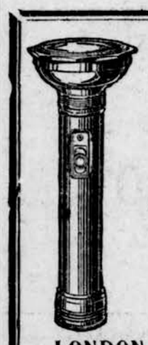

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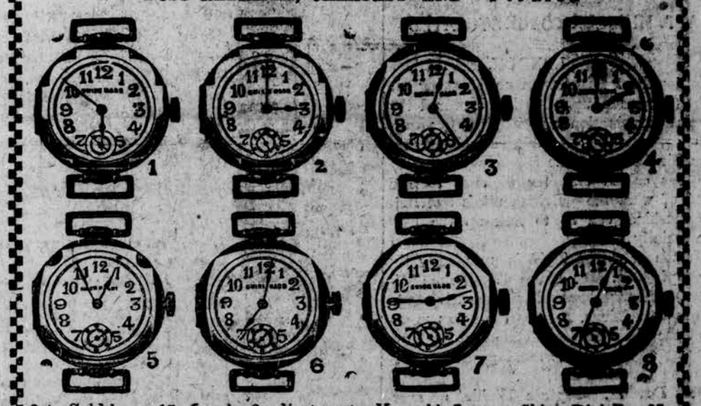

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